

**COMPARISON OF CURRENT RULES, SBM WORKGROUP,
AND PROPOSED AGC RULES**

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<p>Rule 9.101 Definitions</p> <p>As used in subchapter 9.100:</p> <p>(1) "board" means the Attorney Discipline Board;</p> <p>(2) "commission" means the Attorney Grievance Commission;</p> <p>(3) "administrator" means the grievance administrator;</p> <p>(4) "investigator" means a person designated by the administrator to assist him or her in the investigation of alleged misconduct or requested reinstatement;</p> <p>(5) "attorney" means a person regularly licensed or specially admitted to practice law in Michigan;</p> <p>(6) "respondent" means an attorney named</p>	<p>Rule 9.101 Definitions</p> <p>As used in subchapter 9.100:</p> <p>(1) "board" means the Attorney Discipline Board;</p> <p>(2) "commission" means the Attorney Grievance Commission;</p> <p>(3) "administrator" means the grievance administrator;</p> <p>(4) "investigator" means a person <u>specially</u> designated by the administrator to assist him or her in the investigation of alleged misconduct or requested reinstatement;</p> <p>(5) "attorney" <u>or lawyer</u> means a person regularly licensed, or specially admitted, <u>permitted</u> to practice law in Michigan <u>on a temporary or other limited basis, or who is otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of Michigan pursuant to order or rule of the Supreme Court;</u></p> <p>(6) "respondent" means an attorney</p>	<p>Rule 9.101 Definitions</p> <p>As used in subchapter 9.100:</p> <p>(1) "board" means the Attorney Discipline Board;</p> <p>(2) "commission" means the Attorney Grievance Commission;</p> <p>(3) "administrator" means the grievance administrator;</p> <p>(4) "investigator" means a person <u>specially</u> designated by the administrator to assist him or her in the investigation of alleged misconduct or requested reinstatement;</p> <p>(5) "attorney" <u>or lawyer</u> means a person regularly licensed, or specially admitted, <u>permitted</u> to practice law in Michigan <u>on a temporary or other limited basis, or who is otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of Michigan pursuant to order or rule of the Supreme Court;</u></p> <p>(6) "respondent" means an attorney</p>

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in a request for investigation or complaint;	named in a request for investigation or <u>formal complaint, or proceedings for reciprocal discipline, based on a judgment of conviction, or transfers to inactive status under MCR 9.121;</u>	named in a request for investigation or <u>formal complaint, or proceedings for reciprocal discipline, based on a judgment of conviction, or transfers to inactive status under MCR 9.121;</u>
(7) "request for investigation" means the first step in bringing alleged misconduct to the administrator's attention;	(7) “request for investigation” means the first step in bringing alleged misconduct to the administrator's attention;	(7) “request for investigation” means the first step in bringing alleged misconduct to the administrator's attention;
(8) "complaint" means the formal charge prepared by the administrator and filed with the board;	(8) “complaint” means the formal charge prepared by the administrator and filed with the board;	(8) “complaint” means the formal charge prepared by the administrator and filed with the board;
(9) "review" means examination by the board of a hearing panel's final order on petition by an aggrieved party;	(9) “review” means examination by the board of a hearing panel's final order on petition by an aggrieved party <u>the administrator, complainant or respondent;</u>	(9) “review” means examination by the board of a hearing panel's final order on petition by an aggrieved party <u>the administrator, complainant or respondent;</u>
(10) "appeal" means judicial re-examination by the Supreme Court of the board's final order on petition by an aggrieved party;	(10) “appeal” means judicial re-examination by the Supreme Court of the board's final order on petition by an aggrieved party <u>the administrator, complainant or respondent;</u>	(10) “appeal” means judicial re-examination by the Supreme Court of the board's final order on petition by an aggrieved party <u>the administrator, complainant or respondent;</u>
(11) "grievance" means alleged misconduct;	(11) “grievance” means alleged misconduct;	(11) “grievance” means alleged misconduct;
(12) "investigation" means fact finding on alleged misconduct under the administrator's direction.	(12) “investigation” means fact-finding on alleged misconduct under the administrator's direction.	(12) “investigation” means fact-finding on alleged misconduct under the administrator's direction.
(13) "disbarment" means revocation of the	(13) “disbarment” means revocation of the	(13) “disbarment” means revocation of

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<p>license to practice law.</p>	<p>license to practice law.</p> <p><u>(14) “complainant” means a person who signs a request for investigation.</u></p> <p><u>(15) “disability inactive status” means inactive status to which a lawyer has been transferred pursuant to MCR 9.121 or a similar rule of another jurisdiction.</u></p>	<p>the license to practice law.</p> <p><u>(14) “complainant” means a person who signs a request for investigation.</u></p> <p><u>(15) “disability inactive status” means inactive status to which a lawyer has been transferred pursuant to MCR 9.121 or a similar rule of another jurisdiction.</u></p> <p><u>(16) “disciplinary proceeding” means all matters filed with the board.</u></p>
<p>Rule 9.103 Standards of Conduct for Attorneys</p> <p>(A) General Principles. The license to practice law in Michigan is, among other things, a continuing proclamation by the Supreme Court that the holder is fit to be entrusted with professional and judicial matters and to aid in the administration of justice as an attorney and counselor and as an officer of the court. It is the duty of every attorney to conduct himself or herself at all times in conformity with standards imposed on members of the bar as a condition of the privilege to practice law. These standards include, but are not limited to, the rules of professional responsibility and the rules of judicial conduct that are adopted by the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Rule 9.103 Standards of Conduct for Attorneys</p> <p>(A) General Principles. The license to practice law in Michigan is, among other things, a continuing proclamation by the Supreme Court that the holder is fit to be entrusted with professional and judicial matters and to aid in the administration of justice as an attorney and counselor and as an officer of the court. It is the duty of every attorney to conduct himself or herself at all times in conformity with standards imposed on members of the bar as a condition of the privilege to practice law. These standards include, but are not limited to, the rules of professional responsibility and the rules of judicial conduct that are adopted by the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Rule 9.103 Standards of Conduct for Attorneys</p> <p>(A) General Principles. The license to practice law in Michigan is, among other things, a continuing proclamation by the Supreme Court that the holder is fit to be entrusted with professional and judicial matters and to aid in the administration of justice as an attorney and counselor and as an officer of the court. It is the duty of every attorney to conduct himself or herself at all times in conformity with standards imposed on members of the bar as a condition of the privilege to practice law. These standards include, but are not limited to, the rules of professional responsibility and the rules of judicial conduct that are adopted by the Supreme Court.</p>

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<p>(B) Duty to Assist Public to Request Investigation. An attorney shall assist a member of the public to communicate to the administrator, in appropriate form, a request for investigation of a member of the bar.</p> <p>(C) Duty to Assist Administrator. An attorney shall assist the administrator in the investigation, prosecution, and disposition of a request for investigation or complaint filed with or by the administrator.</p>	<p>(B) Duty to Assist Public to Request Investigation. An attorney shall assist a member of the public to communicate to the administrator, in appropriate form, a request for investigation of a member of the bar.</p> <p>(C) Duty to Assist Administrator. An attorney <u>other than a respondent or respondent's attorney</u> shall assist <u>cooperate with</u> the administrator in the investigation, prosecution, and disposition of a request for investigation or complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> filed with or by the administrator.</p>	<p>(B) Duty to Assist Public to Request Investigation. An attorney shall assist a member of the public to communicate to the administrator, in appropriate form, a request for investigation of a member of the bar. <u>An attorney shall not charge or collect a fee in connection with answering a request for investigation unless he or she is acting as counsel for a respondent in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding.</u></p> <p>(C) Duty to Assist Administrator. An attorney <u>other than a respondent or respondent's attorney</u> shall assist <u>cooperate with</u> the administrator in the investigation, prosecution, and disposition of a request for investigation or complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> filed with or by the administrator.</p>
<p>Rule 9.104 Grounds for Discipline in General; Adjudication Elsewhere</p> <p>(A) The following acts or omissions by an attorney, individually or in concert with another person, are misconduct and grounds for discipline, whether or not occurring in the course of an attorney-client relationship:</p> <p>(1) conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice;</p>	<p>Rule 9.104 Grounds for Discipline in General; Adjudication Elsewhere</p> <p>(A) The following acts or omissions by an attorney, individually or in concert with another person, are misconduct and grounds for discipline, whether or not occurring in the course of an attorney-client relationship:</p> <p>(1) conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice;</p>	<p>Rule 9.104 Grounds for Discipline in General; Adjudication Elsewhere</p> <p>(A) The following acts or omissions by an attorney, individually or in concert with another person, are misconduct and grounds for discipline, whether or not occurring in the course of an attorney-client relationship:</p> <p>(1) conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice;</p>

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(2) conduct that exposes the legal profession or the courts to obloquy, contempt, censure, or reproach;	(2) conduct that exposes the legal profession or the courts to obloquy, contempt, censure, or reproach;	(2) conduct that exposes the legal profession or the courts to obloquy, contempt, censure, or reproach;
(3) conduct that is contrary to justice, ethics, honesty, or good morals;	(3) conduct that is contrary to justice, ethics, honesty, or good morals;	(3) conduct that is contrary to justice, ethics, honesty, or good morals;
(4) conduct that violates the standards or rules of professional responsibility adopted by the Supreme Court;	(4) (A) conduct that violates the standards or rules of professional responsibility <u>conduct</u> adopted by the Supreme Court;	(4) conduct that violates the standards or rules of professional <u>conduct</u> responsibility adopted by the Supreme Court;
(5) conduct that violates a criminal law of a state or of the United States;	(5) conduct that violates a criminal law of a state or of the United States;	(5) conduct that violates a criminal law of a state or of the United States (<u>an ordinance, or tribal law pursuant to MCR 2.615</u>);
(6) knowing misrepresentation of any facts or circumstances surrounding a request for investigation or complaint;	(6) (B) knowing misrepresentation of any facts or circumstances surrounding a request for investigation or complaint;	(6) knowing misrepresentation of any facts or circumstances surrounding a request for investigation or complaint;
(7) failure to answer a request for investigation or complaint in conformity with MCR 9.113 and 9.115(D);	(7) (C) failure to answer a request for investigation or complaint in conformity with MCR 9.113 and 9.115(D);	(7) failure to answer a request for investigation or complaint in conformity with MCR 9.113 and 9.115(D);
(8) contempt of the board or a hearing panel; or	(8) (D) contempt of the board or a hearing panel; or	(8) contempt of the board or a hearing panel; or
(9) violation of an order of discipline.	(9) (E) violation of an order of discipline.	(9) violation of an order of discipline; <u>or</u> (10) <u>entering into an agreement or attempting to obtain an agreement, that:</u> (a) <u>the professional misconduct or the</u>

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<p>(B) Proof of an adjudication of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding by another state or a United States court is conclusive proof of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding in Michigan. The</p>	<p>(B) Proof of an adjudication of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding by another state or a United States court is conclusive proof of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding in Michigan. The</p>	<p><u>terms of a settlement of a claim for professional misconduct shall not be reported to the administrator;</u></p> <p><u>(b) the plaintiff shall withdraw a request for investigation or shall not cooperate with the investigation or prosecution of misconduct by the administrator; or,</u></p> <p><u>(c) the record of any civil action for professional misconduct shall be sealed from review by the administrator.</u></p> <p><u>(B) It is also misconduct and a ground for discipline if, through multiple acts and omissions, a lawyer demonstrates the absence of fitness to be entrusted with professional and judicial matters and to aid in the administration of justice as an attorney and counsel and as an officer of the court. MCR 9.103(A). This is misconduct for which discipline can be imposed for the protection of the public, the courts, and the legal profession. MCR 9.105. In proceedings brought under this subrule, prior acts and omissions of the lawyer are admissible.</u></p> <p>(B) Proof of an adjudication of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding by another state or a United States court is conclusive proof of misconduct in a disciplinary proceeding in Michigan. The</p>

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<p>only issues to be addressed in the Michigan proceeding are whether the respondent was afforded due process of law in the course of the original proceedings and whether imposition of identical discipline in Michigan would be clearly inappropriate.</p>	<p>only issues to be addressed in the Michigan proceeding are whether the respondent was afforded due process of law in the course of the original proceedings and whether imposition of identical discipline in Michigan would be clearly inappropriate.</p>	<p>only issues to be addressed in the Michigan proceeding are whether the respondent was afforded due process of law in the course of the original proceedings and whether imposition of identical discipline in Michigan would be clearly inappropriate.</p>
<p>Rule 9.105 Purpose and Funding of Disciplinary Proceedings</p> <p>Discipline for misconduct is not intended as punishment for wrongdoing, but for the protection of the public, the courts, and the legal profession. The fact that certain misconduct has remained unchallenged when done by others or when done at other times or has not been earlier made the subject of disciplinary proceedings is not an excuse.</p> <p>The legal profession, through the State Bar of Michigan, is responsible for the reasonable and necessary expenses of the board, the commission, and the administrator, as determined by the Supreme Court. Commissioners of the State Bar of Michigan may not represent respondents in proceedings before the board, including preliminary discussions</p>	<p>Rule 9.105 Purpose and Funding of Disciplinary Proceedings</p> <p><u>(A) Purpose.</u> Discipline for misconduct is not intended as punishment for wrongdoing, but for the protection of the public, the courts, and the legal profession. The fact that certain misconduct has remained unchallenged when done by others or when done at other times or has not been earlier made the subject of disciplinary proceedings is not an excuse.</p> <p><u>(B) Funding.</u> The legal profession, through the State Bar of Michigan, is responsible for the reasonable and necessary expenses of the board, the commission, and the administrator, as determined by the Supreme Court. Commissioners of the State Bar of Michigan may not represent respondents in proceedings before the board, including</p>	<p>Rule 9.105 Purpose and Funding of Disciplinary Proceedings</p> <p><u>(A) Purpose.</u> Discipline for misconduct is not intended as punishment for wrongdoing, but for the protection of the public, the courts, and the legal profession. The fact that certain misconduct has remained unchallenged when done by others or when done at other times or has not been earlier made the subject of disciplinary proceedings is not an excuse. <u>Disciplinary proceedings are sui generis, with both elements of civil and criminal procedure having applicability unless otherwise provided.</u></p> <p><u>(B) Funding.</u> The legal profession, through the State Bar of Michigan, is responsible for the reasonable and necessary expenses of the board, the commission, and the administrator, as determined by the Supreme Court. Commissioners of the State Bar of Michigan may not represent respondents in proceedings before the board,</p>

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with commission employees prior to the filing of a request for investigation.	preliminary discussions with commission employees prior to the filing of a request for investigation.	including preliminary discussions with commission employees prior to the filing of a request for investigation.
<p>Rule 9.106 Types of Discipline; Minimum Discipline; Admonishment</p> <p>Misconduct is grounds for:</p> <p>(1) revocation of the license to practice law in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) suspension of the license to practice law in Michigan for a specified term, not less than 30 days, with such additional conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose, and, if the term exceeds 179 days, until the further order of a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court;</p> <p>(3) reprimand with such conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose;</p> <p>(4) probation ordered by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court under MCR 9.121(C);</p> <p>(5) requiring restitution, in an amount set</p>	<p>Rule 9.106 Types of Discipline; Minimum Discipline; Admonishment</p> <p>Misconduct is grounds for:</p> <p>(1) revocation of the license to <u>disbarment of an attorney from the practice of law</u> in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) suspension of the license to practice law in Michigan for a specified term, not less than 30 days, with such additional conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose, and, if the term exceeds 179 days, until the further order of a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court;</p> <p>(3) reprimand with such conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose;</p> <p>(4) probation ordered by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court under MCR 9.121(C); <u>or</u></p> <p>(5) requiring restitution, in an amount set</p>	<p>Rule 9.106 Types of Discipline; Minimum Discipline; Admonishment</p> <p>Misconduct is grounds for:</p> <p>(1) revocation of the license to <u>disbarment of an attorney from the practice of law</u> in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) suspension of the license to practice law in Michigan for a specified term, not less than 30 days, with such additional conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose, and, if the term exceeds 179 days, until the further order of a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court;</p> <p>(3) reprimand with such conditions relevant to the established misconduct as a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may impose;</p> <p>(4) probation ordered by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court under MCR 9.121(C); <u>or</u></p> <p>(5) requiring restitution, in an amount set</p>

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<p>by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court, as a condition of an order of discipline; or</p> <p>(6) with the respondent's consent, admonishment by the commission without filing a complaint. An admonition does not constitute discipline and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3). The administrator shall notify the respondent of the provisions of this rule and the respondent may, within 21 days of service of the admonition, notify the commission in writing that respondent objects to the admonition. Upon timely receipt of the written objection, the commission shall vacate the admonition and either dismiss the request for investigation or authorize the filing of a complaint.</p>	<p>by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court, as a condition of an order of discipline.÷or</p> <p>(6) with the respondent's consent, admonishment by the commission without filing a complaint. An admonition does not constitute discipline and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3). The administrator shall notify the respondent of the provisions of this rule and the respondent may, within 21 days of service of the admonition, notify the commission in writing that respondent objects to the admonition. Upon timely receipt of the written objection, the commission shall vacate the admonition and either dismiss the request for investigation or authorize the filing of a complaint.</p>	<p>by a hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court, as a condition of an order of discipline.÷or</p> <p>(6) with the respondent's consent, admonishment by the commission without filing a complaint. An admonition does not constitute discipline and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3). The administrator shall notify the respondent of the provisions of this rule and the respondent may, within 21 days of service of the admonition, notify the commission in writing that respondent objects to the admonition. Upon timely receipt of the written objection, the commission shall vacate the admonition and either dismiss the request for investigation or authorize the filing of a complaint.</p>
<p>Rule 9.107 Rules Exclusive on Discipline</p> <p>(A) Proceedings for Discipline. Subchapter 9.100 governs the procedure to discipline attorneys. A proceeding under subchapter 9.100 is subject to the superintending control of the Supreme Court. An investigation or proceeding may not be held invalid because of a nonprejudicial irregularity or an error not</p>	<p>Rule 9.107 Rules Exclusive on Discipline</p> <p>(A) Proceedings for Discipline. Subchapter 9.100 governs the procedure to discipline attorneys. A proceeding under subchapter 9.100 is subject to the superintending control of the Supreme Court. An investigation or proceeding may not be held invalid because of a nonprejudicial irregularity or an error not</p>	<p>Rule 9.107 Rules Exclusive on Discipline</p> <p>(A) Proceedings for Discipline. Subchapter 9.100 governs the procedure to discipline attorneys. A proceeding under subchapter 9.100 is subject to the superintending control of the Supreme Court. An investigation or proceeding may not be held invalid because of a nonprejudicial irregularity or an error not</p>

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<p>resulting in a miscarriage of justice.</p> <p>(B) Local Bar Associations. A local bar association may not conduct a separate proceeding to discipline an attorney, but must assist and cooperate with the administrator in reporting and investigating alleged misconduct of an attorney.</p>	<p>resulting in a miscarriage of justice.</p> <p>(B) Local Bar Associations. A local bar association may not conduct a separate proceeding to discipline an attorney, but must assist and cooperate with the administrator in reporting and investigating alleged misconduct of an attorney.</p>	<p>resulting in a miscarriage of justice.</p> <p>(B) Local Bar Associations. A local bar association may not conduct a separate proceeding to discipline an attorney, but must assist and cooperate with the administrator in reporting and investigating alleged misconduct of an attorney.</p>
<p>Rule 9.108 Attorney Grievance Commission</p> <p>(A) Authority of Commission. The Attorney Grievance Commission is the prosecution arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys and those temporarily admitted to practice under MCR 8.126.</p> <p>(B) Composition. The commission consists of 3 laypersons and 6 attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the commission a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination dates</p>	<p>Rule 9.108 Attorney Grievance Commission</p> <p>(A) Authority of Commission. The Attorney Grievance Commission is the prosecution arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys and those temporarily admitted to practice under MCR 8.126 <u>or otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court.</u></p> <p>(B) Composition. The commission consists of 3 laypersons and 6 attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the commission a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination dates</p>	<p>Rule 9.108 Attorney Grievance Commission</p> <p>(A) Authority of Commission. The Attorney Grievance Commission is the prosecution arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys and those temporarily admitted to practice under MCR 8.126 <u>or otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court.</u></p> <p>(B) Composition. The commission consists of 3 laypersons and 6 attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the commission a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination</p>

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<p>for the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year membership terms of those officers and the other commission members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove these officers prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a mid-term vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve a full term.</p> <p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The commission must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to keep the minutes of the commission's meetings and issue the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The commission acts by majority vote of the members present.</p> <p>(3) The commission must meet monthly at a time and place the chairperson designates. Notice of a regular monthly meeting is not required.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 commission members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in</p>	<p>for the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year membership terms of those officers and the other commission members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove these officers prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a mid-term vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve a full term <u>up to 2 more full terms</u>.</p> <p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The commission must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to keep the minutes of the commission's meetings and issue the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The commission acts by majority vote of the members present <u>participating in the meeting</u>.</p> <p>(3) The commission must meet monthly at a time and place the chairperson designates. Notice of a regular monthly meeting is not required.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 commission members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in</p>	<p>dates for the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year membership terms of those officers and the other commission members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove these officers prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a mid-term vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve a full term <u>up to 2 more full terms</u>.</p> <p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The commission must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to keep the minutes of the commission's meetings and issue the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The commission acts by majority vote of the members present <u>participating in the meeting</u>.</p> <p>(3) The commission must meet monthly at a time and place the chairperson designates. Notice of a regular monthly meeting is not required.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 commission members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in</p>

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<p>writing or by attending the meeting.</p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The commission has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) recommend attorneys to the Supreme Court for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator;</p> <p>(2) supervise the investigation of attorney misconduct, including requests for investigation of and complaints against attorneys;</p> <p>(3) supervise the administrator and his or her staff;</p> <p>(4) seek an injunction from the Supreme Court against an attorney's misconduct when prompt action is required, even if a disciplinary proceeding concerning that conduct is not pending before the board;</p> <p>(5) annually write a budget for the commission and the administrator's office (including compensation) and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(6) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules;</p>	<p>writing or by attending the meeting. <u>Special meetings may be conducted through electronic means.</u></p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The commission has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) recommend attorneys to the Supreme Court for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator;</p> <p>(2) supervise the investigation of attorney misconduct, including requests for investigation of and complaints against attorneys;</p> <p>(3) supervise the administrator and his or her staff;</p> <p>(4) seek an injunction from the Supreme Court against an attorney's misconduct when prompt action is required, even if a disciplinary proceeding concerning that conduct is not pending before the board;</p> <p>(5) annually write <u>propose</u> a budget for the commission and the administrator's office, (including compensation, and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(6) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules; <u>and,</u></p>	<p>writing or by attending the meeting. <u>Special meetings may be conducted through electronic means.</u></p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The commission has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) recommend attorneys to the Supreme Court for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator;</p> <p>(2) supervise the investigation of attorney misconduct, including requests for investigation of and complaints against attorneys;</p> <p>(3) supervise the administrator and his or her staff;</p> <p>(4) seek an injunction from the Supreme Court against an attorney's misconduct when prompt action is required, even if a disciplinary proceeding concerning that conduct is not pending before the board;</p> <p>(5) annually write <u>propose</u> a budget for the commission and the administrator's office, (including compensation, and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(6) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules; <u>and,</u></p>

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<p>(7) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Discipline Board that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p> <p>(8) compile and maintain a list of out-of-state attorneys who have been admitted to practice temporarily and the dates those attorneys were admitted, and otherwise comply with the requirements of MCR 8.126, and</p> <p>(9) perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>	<p>(7) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Discipline Board that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p> <p>(8)(7) compile and maintain a list of out-of-state attorneys who have been admitted to practice temporarily and the dates those attorneys were admitted, and otherwise comply with the requirements of MCR 8.126, and</p> <p>(9)(8) perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>	<p>(7) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Discipline Board that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p> <p>(8)(7) compile and maintain a list of out-of-state attorneys who have been admitted to practice temporarily and the dates those attorneys were admitted, and otherwise comply with the requirements of MCR 8.126, and</p> <p>(9)(8) <u>create and maintain trusts or other appropriate investment vehicles to invest funds related to staff health care or budgetary surplus; and</u></p> <p>(9) perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>
<p>Rule 9.109 Grievance Administrator</p> <p>(A) Appointment. The administrator and the deputy administrator must be attorneys. The commission shall recommend one or more candidates for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator. The Supreme Court shall appoint the administrator and the deputy administrator, may terminate their</p>	<p>Rule 9.109 Grievance Administrator</p> <p>(A) Appointment. The administrator and the deputy administrator must be attorneys. The commission shall recommend one or more candidates for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator. The Supreme Court shall appoint the administrator and the deputy administrator, may terminate their</p>	<p>Rule 9.109 Grievance Administrator</p> <p>(A) Appointment. The administrator and the deputy administrator must be attorneys. The commission <u>may</u> shall recommend one or more candidates for appointment as administrator and deputy administrator. The Supreme Court shall appoint the administrator and the deputy administrator, may terminate their</p>

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<p>appointments at any time with or without cause, and shall determine their salaries and the other terms and conditions of their employment.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. The administrator has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) employ or retain attorneys, investigators, and staff with the approval of the commission;</p> <p>(2) supervise the attorneys, investigators, and staff;</p> <p>(3) assist the public in preparing requests for investigation;</p> <p>(4) maintain the commission records created as a result of these rules;</p> <p>(5) investigate alleged misconduct of attorneys, including serving a request for investigation in his or her own name if necessary;</p> <p>(6) prosecute complaints the commission authorizes;</p> <p>(7) prosecute or defend reviews and appeals as the commission authorizes; and</p>	<p>appointments at any time with or without cause, and shall determine their salaries and the other terms and conditions of their employment.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. The administrator has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) employ or retain attorneys, investigators, and staff with the approval of the commission;</p> <p>(2) supervise the attorneys, investigators, and staff;</p> <p>(3) assist the public in preparing requests for investigation;</p> <p>(4) maintain the commission records created as a result of these rules;</p> <p>(5) investigate alleged misconduct of attorneys, including <u>serving a request for initiating an</u> investigation in his or her own name if necessary;</p> <p>(6) prosecute complaints the commission authorizes;</p> <p>(7) prosecute or defend reviews and appeals as the commission authorizes; and</p>	<p>appointments at any time with or without cause, and shall determine their salaries and the other terms and conditions of their employment.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. The administrator has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) employ or retain <u>a deputy administrator</u>, attorneys, investigators, and staff with the approval of the commission;</p> <p>(2) supervise the attorneys, investigators, and staff;</p> <p>(3) assist the public in preparing requests for investigation;</p> <p>(4) maintain the commission records created as a result of these rules;</p> <p>(5) investigate alleged misconduct of attorneys, including <u>serving a request for initiating an</u> investigation in his or her own name if necessary;</p> <p>(6) prosecute complaints the commission authorizes;</p> <p>(7) prosecute or defend reviews and appeals as the commission authorizes; and</p>

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<p>(8) perform other duties provided in these rules or assigned by the commission.</p> <p>(C) Legal Counsel for the Administrator.</p> <p>(1) The administrator may appoint and retain volunteer legal counsel needed to prosecute proceedings under these rules.</p> <p>(2) Legal counsel may</p> <p>(a) prepare and file complaints and notices of hearings;</p> <p>(b) present evidence relating to complaints or petitions for reinstatement;</p> <p>(c) prepare and file arguments and briefs;</p> <p>(d) inform the administrator about the progress of cases assigned; and</p> <p>(e) perform other duties assigned by the administrator.</p>	<p>(8) <u>report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the board that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</u></p> <p>(8)(9) perform other duties provided in these rules or assigned by the commission.</p> <p>(C) Legal Counsel for the Administrator.</p> <p>(1) The administrator may appoint and retain volunteer legal counsel needed to prosecute proceedings under these rules.</p> <p>(2) Legal counsel may</p> <p>(a) prepare and file complaints and notices of hearings <u>commence disciplinary proceedings by filing pleadings or notices;</u></p> <p>(b) present evidence relating to complaints or petitions for reinstatement <u>disciplinary and court proceedings;</u></p> <p>(c) prepare and file arguments and briefs;</p> <p>(d) inform the administrator about the progress of cases assigned; and</p> <p>(e) perform other duties assigned by the administrator.</p>	<p>(8) <u>report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the board that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</u></p> <p>(8)(9) perform other duties provided in these rules or assigned by the commission.</p> <p>(C) Legal Counsel for the Administrator.</p> <p>(1) The administrator may appoint and retain volunteer legal counsel needed to prosecute proceedings under these rules.</p> <p>(2) Legal counsel may</p> <p>(a) prepare and file complaints and notices of hearings <u>commence disciplinary proceedings by filing pleadings or notices;</u></p> <p>(b) present evidence relating to complaints or petitions for reinstatement <u>disciplinary and court proceedings;</u></p> <p>(c) prepare and file arguments and briefs;</p> <p>(d) inform the administrator about the progress of cases assigned; and</p> <p>(e) perform other duties assigned by the administrator.</p>

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<p>Rule 9.110 Attorney Discipline Board</p> <p>(A) Authority of Board. The Attorney Discipline Board is the adjudicative arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its exclusive constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys.</p> <p>(B) Composition. The board consists of 6 attorneys and 3 laypersons appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the board a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination dates of the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year board terms of those officers and the other board members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove an officer prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a midterm vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve a full term.</p>	<p>Rule 9.110 Attorney Discipline Board</p> <p>(A) Authority of Board. The Attorney Discipline Board is the adjudicative arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its exclusive constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys <u>and those temporarily admitted to practice under MCR 8.126 or otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court.</u></p> <p>(B) Composition. The board consists of 6 attorneys and 3 laypersons appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the board a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination dates of the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year board terms of those officers and the other board members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove an officer prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a midterm vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve <u>two</u> a full terms.</p>	<p>Rule 9.110 Attorney Discipline Board</p> <p>(A) Authority of Board. The Attorney Discipline Board is the adjudicative arm of the Supreme Court for discharge of its exclusive constitutional responsibility to supervise and discipline Michigan attorneys <u>and those temporarily admitted to practice under MCR 8.126 or otherwise subject to the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court.</u></p> <p>(B) Composition. The board consists of 6 attorneys and 3 laypersons appointed by the Supreme Court. The members serve 3-year terms. A member may not serve more than 2 full terms.</p> <p>(C) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The Supreme Court shall designate from among the members of the board a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve 1-year terms in those offices. The commencement and termination dates of the 1-year terms shall coincide appropriately with the 3-year board terms of those officers and the other board members. The Supreme Court may reappoint these officers for additional terms and may remove an officer prior to the expiration of a term. An officer appointed to fill a midterm vacancy shall serve the remainder of that term and may be reappointed to serve <u>two</u> a full terms.</p>

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<p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The board must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to supervise the keeping of the minutes of the board's meetings and the issuance of the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The board acts by a majority vote of the members present.</p> <p>(3) The board shall meet monthly as often as necessary to maintain a current docket, but no less than every 2 months, at a time and place the chairperson designates.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 board members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in writing or by attending the meeting.</p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The board has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) appoint an attorney to serve as its general counsel and executive director;</p> <p>(2) appoint hearing panels and masters;</p>	<p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The board must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to supervise the keeping of the minutes of the board's meetings and the issuance of the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The board acts by a majority vote of the members present.</p> <p>(3) The board shall meet monthly as often as necessary to maintain a current docket, but no less than every 2 months, at a time and place the chairperson designates.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 board members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in writing or by attending the meeting.</p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The board has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) appoint an attorney to serve as its general counsel and executive director;</p> <p>(2) appoint hearing panels, and masters, <u>monitors, and mentors</u>;</p>	<p>(D) Internal Rules.</p> <p>(1) The board must elect annually from among its membership a secretary to supervise the keeping of the minutes of the board's meetings and the issuance of the required notices.</p> <p>(2) Five members constitute a quorum. The board acts by a majority vote of the members present.</p> <p>(3) The board shall meet monthly as often as necessary to maintain a current docket, but no less than every 2 months, at a time and place the chairperson designates.</p> <p>(4) A special meeting may be called by the chairperson or by petition of 3 board members on 7 days' written notice. The notice may be waived in writing or by attending the meeting.</p> <p>(E) Powers and Duties. The board has the power and duty to:</p> <p>(1) appoint an attorney to serve as its general counsel and executive director;</p> <p>(2) appoint hearing panels, and masters, <u>monitors, and mentors</u>;</p>

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<p>(3) assign a complaint to a hearing panel or to a master;</p> <p>(4) on request of the respondent, the administrator, or the complainant, review a final order of discipline or dismissal by a hearing panel;</p> <p>(5) discipline and reinstate attorneys under these rules;</p> <p>(6) file with the Supreme Court clerk its orders of suspension, disbarment, and reinstatement;</p> <p>(7) annually write a budget for the board and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(8) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Grievance Commission that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p>	<p>(3) assign a complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> to a hearing panel or to a master;</p> <p>(4) on request of the respondent, the administrator, or the complainant, review a final order of discipline or dismissal by a hearing panel;</p> <p>(5) <u>on request of the administrator or respondent, review a petition for leave to appeal and a petition for leave to review a non-final order;</u></p> <p>(5)(6) discipline and reinstate attorneys under these rules;</p> <p>(6)(7) file with the Supreme Court clerk its orders of suspension, disbarment, and reinstatement;</p> <p>(7)(8) annually <u>propose-write</u> a budget for the board and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(8)(9) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Grievance Commission that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p>	<p>(3) assign a complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> to a hearing panel or to a master;</p> <p>(4) on request of the respondent, the administrator, or the complainant, review a final order of discipline or dismissal by a hearing panel;</p> <p>(5) <u>on request of the administrator or respondent, review a petition for leave to appeal and a petition for leave to review a non-final order;</u></p> <p>(5)(6) discipline and reinstate attorneys under these rules <u>and exercise continuing jurisdiction over orders of discipline and reinstatement;</u></p> <p>(6)(7) file with the Supreme Court clerk its orders of suspension, disbarment, and reinstatement;</p> <p>(7)(8) annually <u>propose-write</u> a budget for the board and submit it to the Supreme Court for approval;</p> <p>(8)(9) report to the Supreme Court at least quarterly regarding its activities, and to submit a joint annual report with the Attorney Grievance Commission that summarizes the activities of both agencies during the past year; and</p>

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(9) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules.	(9) (10) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules.	(9) (10) submit to the Supreme Court proposed changes in these rules.
<p>Rule 9.111 Hearing Panels</p> <p>(A) Composition; Quorum. The board must annually appoint 3 attorneys to each hearing panel and must fill a vacancy as it occurs. Following appointment, the board may designate the panel's chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. Thereafter, a hearing panel may elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. A hearing panel must convene at the time and place designated by its chairperson or by the board. Two members constitute a quorum. A hearing panel acts by a majority vote. If a panel is unable to reach a majority decision, the matter shall be referred to the board for reassignment to a new panel.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. A hearing panel shall do the following:</p> <p>(1) Hold a public hearing on a complaint or reinstatement petition assigned to it within 56 days after the date the complaint is filed with the board or the date that notice of the reinstatement petition is published. A hearing must be concluded</p>	<p>Rule 9.111 Hearing Panels</p> <p>(A) Composition; Quorum. The board must <u>establish hearing panels from a list of volunteer lawyers maintained by its executive director</u>. The board must annually appoint 3 attorneys to each hearing panel and must fill a vacancy as it occurs. Following appointment, the board may designate the panel's chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. Thereafter, a hearing panel may elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. A hearing panel must convene at the time and place designated by its chairperson or by the board. Two members constitute a quorum. A hearing panel acts by a majority vote. If a panel is unable to reach a majority decision, the matter shall be referred to the board for reassignment to a new panel.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. A hearing panel shall do the following:</p> <p>(1) Hold <u>Schedule</u> a public hearing on a complaint, <u>judgment of conviction</u>, or <u>reciprocal discipline proceedings</u> reinstatement petition assigned to it within 56 days after the <u>matter is filed with the board</u>. date the complaint is filed with the</p>	<p>Rule 9.111 Hearing Panels</p> <p>(A) Composition; Quorum. The board must <u>establish hearing panels from a list of volunteer lawyers maintained by its executive director</u>. The board must annually appoint 3 attorneys to each hearing panel and must fill a vacancy as it occurs. Following appointment, the board may designate the panel's chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. Thereafter, a hearing panel may elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. A hearing panel must convene at the time and place designated by its chairperson or by the board. Two members constitute a quorum. A hearing panel acts by a majority vote. If a panel is unable to reach a majority decision, the matter shall be referred to the board for reassignment to a new panel.</p> <p>(B) Powers and Duties. A hearing panel shall do the following:</p> <p>(1) Hold <u>Schedule</u> a public hearing on a complaint-disciplinary proceeding, <u>judgment of conviction</u>, or <u>reciprocal discipline proceeding</u> reinstatement petition assigned to it within 56 days after the <u>matter is filed with the board</u>.</p>

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<p>within 91 days after it is begun, unless the board grants an extension for good cause.</p> <p>(2) Receive evidence and make written findings of fact.</p> <p>(3) Discipline and reinstate attorneys or dismiss a complaint by order, under these rules.</p> <p>(4) Report its actions to the board within 28 days after the conclusion of a hearing.</p> <p>(5) Perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>	<p>board or the date that notice of the reinstatement petition is published. A hearing must be concluded within 91 days after it is begun, unless the board grants an extension for good cause.</p> <p>(2) Receive evidence and make written findings of fact.</p> <p>(3) Discipline and reinstate attorneys or dismiss a complaint by order, under these rules.</p> <p>(4) Report its actions to the board within 28 days after the conclusion of a hearing <u>35 days of the later of the filing of the transcript or the closing of the record, unless extended by the board chairperson.</u></p> <p>(5) Perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>	<p>date the complaint is filed with the board or the date that notice of the reinstatement petition is published. A hearing must be concluded within 91 days after it is begun, unless the board grants an extension for good cause.</p> <p>(2) Receive evidence and make written findings of fact.</p> <p>(3) Discipline and reinstate attorneys or dismiss a complaint by order, under these rules <u>and exercise continuing jurisdiction over its orders of discipline and reinstatement.</u></p> <p>(4) Report its actions to the board within 28 days after the conclusion of a hearing <u>35 days of the later of the filing of the transcript or the closing of the record, unless extended by the board chairperson.</u></p> <p>(5) Perform other duties provided in these rules.</p>
<p>Rule 9.112 Requests for Investigation</p> <p>(A) Availability to Public. The administrator shall furnish a form for a request for investigation to a person who alleges misconduct against an attorney. Forms must be available to the public through each state bar office and county clerk's office. Use of the form is not</p>	<p>Rule 9.112 Requests for Investigation</p> <p>(A) Availability to Public. The administrator shall furnish a form for a request for investigation to a person who alleges misconduct against an attorney. Forms must be available to the public through each state bar office and county clerk's office. Use of the form is not</p>	<p>Rule 9.112 Requests for Investigation</p> <p>(A) Availability to Public. The administrator shall furnish a form for a request for investigation to a person who alleges misconduct against an attorney. Forms must be available to the public through each state bar office and county clerk's office. Use of the form is not</p>

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<p>required for filing a request for investigation.</p> <p>(B) Form of Request. A request for investigation of alleged misconduct must</p> <p>(1) be in writing;</p> <p>(2) describe the alleged misconduct, including the approximate time and place of it;</p> <p>(3) be signed by the complainant; and</p> <p>(4) be filed with the administrator.</p> <p>(C) Handling by Administrator.</p> <p>(1) Request for Investigation of Attorney. After making a preliminary investigation, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(a) notify the complainant and the respondent that the allegations of the request for investigation are inadequate, incomplete, or insufficient to warrant the further attention of the commission; or</p> <p>(b) serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail at the respondent's address on file with the State Bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules</p>	<p>required for filing a request for investigation.</p> <p>(B) Form of Request. A request for investigation of alleged misconduct must</p> <p>(1) be in writing;</p> <p>(2) describe the alleged misconduct, including the approximate time and place of it;</p> <p>(3) be signed by the complainant; and</p> <p>(4) be filed with the administrator.</p> <p>(C) Handling by Administrator.</p> <p>(1) Request for Investigation of Attorney. After making a preliminary <u>review</u> investigation, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(a) notify the complainant and the respondent that the allegations of the request for investigation are inadequate, incomplete, or insufficient to warrant the further attention of the commission; or</p> <p>(b) serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail at the respondent's address on file with the State Bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules</p>	<p>required for filing a request for investigation.</p> <p>(B) Form of Request. A request for investigation of alleged misconduct must</p> <p>(1) be in writing;</p> <p>(2) describe the alleged misconduct, including the approximate time and place of it;</p> <p>(3) be signed by the complainant; and</p> <p>(4) be filed with the administrator.</p> <p>(C) Handling by Administrator.</p> <p>(1) Request for Investigation of Attorney. After making a preliminary <u>review</u> investigation, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(a) notify the complainant and the respondent that the allegations of the request for investigation are inadequate, incomplete, or insufficient to warrant the further attention of the commission; or</p> <p>(b) serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail at the respondent's address on file with the State Bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules</p>

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<p>Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of service. If a respondent has not filed an answer, no formal complaint shall be filed with the board unless the administrator has served the request for investigation by registered or certified mail return receipt requested.</p> <p>(2) Request for Investigation of Judge. The administrator shall forward to the Judicial Tenure Commission a request for investigation of a judge, even if the request arises from the judge's conduct before he or she became a judge or from conduct unconnected with his or her judicial office. MCR 9.116 thereafter governs.</p> <p>(3) Request for Investigation of Member or Employee of Commission or Board. Except as modified by MCR 9.131, MCR 9.104-9.130 apply to a request for investigation of an attorney who is a member of or is employed by the board or the commission.</p> <p>(D) Subpoenas.</p> <p>(1) After the request for investigation has been served on the respondent, the commission may issue subpoenas to require the appearance of a witness or the</p>	<p>Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of service. If a respondent has not filed an answer, no formal complaint shall be filed with the board unless the administrator has served the request for investigation by registered or certified mail return receipt requested.</p> <p>(2) Request for Investigation of Judge. The administrator shall forward to the Judicial Tenure Commission a request for investigation of a judge, even if the request arises from the judge's conduct before he or she became a judge or from conduct unconnected with his or her judicial office. MCR 9.116 thereafter governs.</p> <p>(3) Request for Investigation of Member or Employee of Commission or Board. Except as modified by MCR 9.131, MCR 9.104-9.130 apply to a request for investigation of an attorney who is a member of or is employed by the board or the commission.</p> <p>(D) Subpoenas.</p> <p>(1) After the request for investigation has been served on the respondent, the commission may issue subpoenas to require the appearance of a witness or the</p>	<p>Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of service. If a respondent has not filed an answer, no formal complaint shall be filed with the board unless the administrator has served the request for investigation by registered or certified mail return receipt requested.</p> <p>(2) Request for Investigation of Judge. The administrator shall forward to the Judicial Tenure Commission a request for investigation of a judge, even if the request arises from the judge's conduct before he or she became a judge or from conduct unconnected with his or her judicial office. MCR 9.116 thereafter governs.</p> <p>(3) Request for Investigation of Member or Employee of Commission or Board. Except as modified by MCR 9.131, MCR 9.104-9.130 apply to a request for investigation of an attorney who is a member of or is employed by the board or the commission.</p> <p>(D) Subpoenas.</p> <p>(1) After the request for investigation has been served on the respondent, the commission may issue subpoenas to require the appearance of a witness or the</p>

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<p>production of documents or other tangible things concerning matters then under investigation. Documents or other tangible things so produced may be subjected to nondestructive testing. Subpoenas shall be returnable before the administrator or a person designated by the administrator.</p> <p>(2) A person who without just cause, after being commanded by a subpoena, fails or refuses to appear or give evidence, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after being ordered to do so is in contempt. The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred.</p>	<p>production of documents or other tangible things concerning matters then under investigation. <u>Upon request filed with the board, the board chairperson may quash or modify the subpoena if compliance would be unreasonable or oppressive.</u> Documents or other tangible things so produced <u>may be retained by the grievance administrator, copied, or</u> may be subjected to nondestructive testing. Subpoenas shall be returnable before the administrator or a person designated by the administrator.</p> <p>(2) A person who without just cause, after being commanded by a subpoena, fails or refuses to appear or give evidence, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after being ordered to do so is in contempt. The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding <u>before the board chairperson or his or her designee, or</u> under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred. <u>In the event of a finding of contempt by the respondent, the respondent's license to practice law may be suspended until he or she complies with the order of the board chairperson or his or her designee.</u></p>	<p>production of documents or other tangible things concerning matters then under investigation. Documents or other tangible things so produced <u>may be retained by the grievance administrator, copied, or</u> may be subjected to nondestructive testing. Subpoenas shall be returnable before the administrator or a person designated by the administrator.</p> <p>(2) A person who without just cause, after being commanded by a subpoena, fails or refuses to appear or give evidence, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after being ordered to do so is in contempt. <u>Upon request filed with the board, the board chairperson may quash or modify the subpoena issued to a respondent if compliance would be unreasonable or oppressive.</u> The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding <u>before the board chairperson or his or her designee, or</u> under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred. <u>In the event of a finding of contempt by the respondent, the respondent's license to practice law may be suspended until he or she complies with the order of the board chairperson or</u></p>

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<p>(3) A subpoena issued pursuant to this subrule and certified by the commission chairperson shall be sufficient authorization for taking a deposition or seeking the production of evidence outside the State of Michigan. If the deponent or the person possessing the subpoenaed evidence will not comply voluntarily, the proponent of the subpoena may utilize MCR 2.305(D) or any similar provision in a statute or court rule of Michigan or of the state, territory, or country where the deponent or possessor resides or is present.</p>	<p>(3) A subpoena issued pursuant to this subrule and certified by the commission chairperson shall be sufficient authorization for taking a deposition or seeking the production of evidence outside the State of Michigan. If the deponent or the person possessing the subpoenaed evidence will not comply voluntarily, the proponent of the subpoena may utilize MCR 2.305(D) or any similar provision in a statute or court rule of Michigan or of the state, territory, or country where the deponent or possessor resides or is present.</p> <p><u>(4) Upon receipt of a subpoena certified to be duly issued under the rules or laws of another lawyer disciplinary or admissions jurisdiction, the administrator may issue a subpoena directing a person domiciled or found within the state of Michigan to give testimony and/or produce documents or other things for use in the other lawyer disciplinary proceedings as directed in the subpoena of the other jurisdiction. The practice and procedure applicable to subpoenas issued under this subdivision shall be that of the other jurisdiction, except that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the testimony or production shall be only in the county where the person</u></p>	<p><u>his or her designee.</u></p> <p>(3) A subpoena issued pursuant to this subrule and certified by the commission chairperson shall be sufficient authorization for taking a deposition or seeking the production of evidence outside the State of Michigan. If the deponent or the person possessing the subpoenaed evidence will not comply voluntarily, the proponent of the subpoena may utilize MCR 2.305(D) or any similar provision in a statute or court rule of Michigan or of the state, territory, or country where the deponent or possessor resides or is present.</p> <p><u>(4) Upon receipt of a subpoena certified to be duly issued under the rules or laws of another lawyer disciplinary or admissions jurisdiction, the administrator may issue a subpoena directing a person domiciled or found within the state of Michigan to give testimony and/or produce documents or other things for use in the other lawyer disciplinary proceedings as directed in the subpoena of the other jurisdiction. The practice and procedure applicable to subpoenas issued under this subdivision shall be that of the other jurisdiction, except that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the testimony or production shall be only in the county where the person</u></p>

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	<p><u>resides or is employed, or as otherwise fixed by the grievance administrator for good cause shown; and,</u></p> <p><u>(b) compliance with any subpoena issued pursuant to this subdivision and contempt for failure in this respect shall be sought as elsewhere provided in this subchapter.</u></p>	<p><u>resides or is employed, or as otherwise fixed by the grievance administrator for good cause shown; and,</u></p> <p><u>(b) compliance with any subpoena issued pursuant to this subdivision and contempt for failure in this respect shall be sought as elsewhere provided in this subchapter.</u></p> <p><u>(E) Access to Medical and Psychological Records.</u></p> <p><u>(1) After the request for investigation has been served on the respondent, and where there is a genuine issue as to a material fact concerning the physical, mental, or emotional condition of the respondent, the administrator may demand the respondent waive applicable privileges and permit the administrator access to existing records concerning the physical, mental, or emotional condition of the respondent. The release of information will take place in accordance with MCR 2.314(D).</u></p> <p><u>(2) Upon the conviction of an attorney, and upon the grievance administrator's request, the court shall release to the grievance administrator a copy of any substance abuse assessments or psychological reports received by the probation department during the criminal action.</u></p>

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		<p><u>(3) After the request for investigation has been served on the respondent, and where it appears that the respondent is not fit to engage in the practice of law, the administrator may request the respondent to submit to one or more independent examinations by licensed professionals of the administrator's choosing, at the administrator's expense. Where the respondent complies with such a request, the respondent may also be further examined by one or more licensed professionals of the respondent's choosing, at the respondent's expense.</u></p> <p><u>(4) When an examination is conducted pursuant to MCR 9.112(E)(2), the licensed professional must provide the administrator and the respondent with copies of the professional's report within 28 days. The report will include a copy of the professional's résumé, an account of the history obtained from the respondent, a description of administered tests and their results, a diagnosis, a prognosis, and recommendations regarding treatment.</u></p> <p><u>(5) All records and reports gathered under MCR 9.112(E) are admissible for one year in disciplinary proceedings against the respondent and, after their admission into the record, shall be</u></p>

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		<p><u>retained in camera.</u></p> <p><u>(6) When a respondent refuses to comply with a demand by the administrator under MCR 9.112(E)(1) or (2), in a case in which the administrator has initiated formal proceedings, the hearing panel shall review the evidence and all legitimate inferences regarding the relevant physical, mental, or emotional condition of the respondent in the light most favorable to the administrator.</u></p>
<p>Rule 9.113 Answer by Respondent</p> <p>(A) Answer. Within 21 days after being served with a request for investigation under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(b), the respondent shall file with the administrator a signed, written answer in duplicate fully and fairly disclosing all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the alleged misconduct. The administrator may allow further time to answer. Misrepresentation in the answer is grounds for discipline. The administrator shall provide a copy of the answer and any supporting documents to the person who filed the request for investigation unless the administrator determines that there is cause for not disclosing some or all of the documents.</p>	<p>Rule 9.113 Answer by Respondent</p> <p>(A) Answer. Within 21 days after being served with a request for investigation under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(b) <u>or such further time as permitted by the administrator</u>, the respondent shall file with the administrator a signed, written answer <u>signed by respondent</u> in duplicate fully and fairly disclosing all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the alleged misconduct. The administrator may allow further time to answer. Misrepresentation in the answer is grounds for discipline. <u>Respondent's signature constitutes verification that he or she has read the document.</u> The administrator shall provide a copy of the answer and any supporting documents to the person who filed the request for investigation unless the administrator determines that there is cause for not</p>	<p>Rule 9.113 Answer by Respondent</p> <p>(A) Answer. Within 21 days after being served with a request for investigation under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(b), the respondent shall file with the administrator a signed, written answer <u>signed by a respondent</u> in duplicate fully and fairly disclosing all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the alleged misconduct. The administrator may allow further time to answer. Misrepresentation in the answer is grounds for discipline. <u>A respondent's signature constitutes verification that he or she has read the document.</u> The administrator shall provide a copy of the answer and any supporting documents to the person who filed the request for investigation unless the administrator determines that there is cause for not disclosing some or all of the documents.</p>

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<p>(B) Refusal or Failure to Answer.</p> <p>(1) A respondent may refuse to answer a request for investigation on expressed constitutional or professional grounds.</p> <p>(2) The failure of a respondent to answer within the time permitted is misconduct. See MCR 9.104(A)(7).</p> <p>(3) If a respondent refuses to answer under subrule (B)(1), the refusal may be submitted to a hearing panel for adjudication.</p> <p>(C) Attorney-Client Privilege. A person</p>	<p>disclosing some or all of the documents. <u>The administrator may permit further time to answer the request for investigation.</u></p> <p>(B) Refusal or Failure to Answer.</p> <p>(1) A respondent may refuse to answer a request for investigation on expressed constitutional or professional grounds. <u>Such refusal shall not be released except pursuant to MCR 9.126.</u></p> <p>(2) The failure of a respondent to answer within the time <u>period required under these rules other than as permitted in subrule (B)(1) or as further permitted by the administrator</u> is misconduct. See MCR 9.104(A)(7).</p> <p>(3) If a respondent refuses to answer under subrule (B)(1), the refusal may be submitted <u>under seal</u> to a hearing panel for adjudication. <u>If a panel finds that the refusal was not proper, it shall direct the attorney to answer the request for investigation within 21 days of its order.</u></p> <p>(C) Attorney-Client Privilege. A person</p>	<p>(B) Refusal or Failure to Answer.</p> <p>(1) A respondent may refuse to answer a request for investigation on expressed constitutional or professional grounds.</p> <p>(2) The failure of a respondent to answer within the time <u>required under these rules other than as permitted in subrule (B)(1) or as further permitted by the administrator</u> is misconduct. See MCR 9.104(A)(7).</p> <p>(3) If a respondent refuses to answer under subrule (B)(1), the refusal may be submitted <u>under seal</u> to a hearing panel <u>the board</u> for adjudication. <u>If a panel finds that the refusal was not proper, it shall direct the attorney to answer the request for investigation within 21 days of its order. A panel may order that the respondent's license shall be suspended until further order if he or she does not file an answer to the request for investigation within the 21-day period.</u></p> <p>(C) Attorney-Client Privilege. A person</p>

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<p>who files a request for investigation of an attorney waives any attorney-client privilege that he or she may have as to matters relating to the request for the purposes of the commission's investigation.</p>	<p>who files a request for investigation of an attorney <u>irrevocably</u> waives any attorney-client privilege that he or she may have as to matters relating to the request for the purposes of the commission's investigation.</p> <p><u>(D) Representation by Attorney. The respondent may be represented by an attorney.</u></p>	<p>who files a request for investigation of an attorney <u>irrevocably</u> waives any attorney-client privilege that he or she may have as to matters relating to the request for the purposes of the commission's investigation.</p> <p><u>(D) Representation by Attorney. The respondent may be represented by an attorney.</u></p>
<p>Rule 9.114 Action by Administrator or Commission After Answer</p> <p>(A) Action After Investigation. After an answer is filed or the time for filing an answer has expired, the administrator may assign the matter for further investigation, including, if necessary, an informal hearing. When the investigation is complete, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(1) dismiss the request for investigation and notify the complainant and the respondent of the reasons for the dismissal, or</p> <p>(2) refer the matter to the commission for its review. The commission may direct that a complaint be filed, that the request be dismissed, or that the respondent be</p>	<p>Rule 9.114 Action by Administrator or Commission After Answer</p> <p>(A) Action After Investigation. After an answer is filed or the time for filing an answer has expired, the administrator may assign the matter for further investigation, including, if necessary, an informal hearing. When the investigation is complete, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(1) dismiss the request for investigation and notify the complainant and the respondent of the reasons for the dismissal, or</p> <p>(2) <u>conduct further investigation. Upon completion of the investigation, the grievance administrator shall</u> refer the matter to the commission for its review.</p>	<p>Rule 9.114 Action by Administrator or Commission After Answer</p> <p>(A) Action After Investigation. After an answer is filed or the time for filing an answer has expired, the administrator may assign the matter for further investigation, including, if necessary, an informal hearing. When the investigation is complete, the administrator shall either</p> <p>(1) dismiss the request for investigation and notify the complainant and the respondent of the reasons for the dismissal, <u>or close a file administratively where warranted under the circumstances,</u> or</p> <p>(2) <u>conduct further investigation. Upon completion of the investigation, the grievance administrator shall</u> refer the matter to the commission for its review.</p>

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<p>admonished with the respondent's consent.</p>	<p>The commission may direct that a complaint be filed, that the <u>file be closed request be dismissed</u>, or that the respondent be admonished <u>or placed on contractual probation</u> with the respondent's consent., <u>or</u></p> <p><u>(3) close a file administratively where warranted under the circumstances.</u></p> <p><u>(B) Admonition. With a respondent's consent, a respondent may be admonished by the commission without filing a complaint. An admonition does not constitute discipline and shall be confidential except as provided by this rule, MCR 9.115(J)(3) and by MCR 9.126(D)(4) .</u></p> <p><u>(1) The administrator shall notify the respondent of the provisions of this rule by ordinary mail at the respondent's address on file with the state bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, or as otherwise directed by respondent.</u></p> <p><u>(2) The respondent may, within 21 days of service of the admonition or such additional time as permitted by the administrator, notify the commission in writing that respondent objects to the admonition. Upon timely receipt of the</u></p>	<p>The commission may direct that a complaint <u>disciplinary proceedings</u> be filed, that the <u>file be closed or closed with a caution</u>, request be dismissed, or that the respondent be admonished <u>or placed on contractual probation</u> with the respondent's consent.</p> <p><u>(B) Admonition. With the respondent's consent, a respondent may be admonished by the commission without filing a complaint. An admonition does not constitute discipline and shall be confidential except as provided by this rule, MCR 9.115(J)(3) and by MCR 9.126(D)(4) .</u></p> <p><u>(1) The administrator shall notify the respondent of the provisions of this rule by ordinary mail at the respondent's address on file with the state bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, or as otherwise directed by respondent.</u></p> <p><u>(2) The respondent may, within 21 days of service of the admonition or such additional time as permitted by the administrator, notify the commission in writing that respondent objects to the admonition. Upon timely receipt of the</u></p>

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<p>(B) Contractual Probation. For purposes of this subrule, "contractual probation" means the placement of a consenting respondent on probation by the commission, without the filing of formal charges. Contractual probation does not constitute discipline, and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3).</p> <p>(1) If the commission finds that the alleged misconduct, if proven, would not result in a substantial suspension or revocation of a respondent's license to</p>	<p><u>written objection, the commission shall vacate the admonition and either dismiss the request for investigation or authorize the filing of a complaint. Failure of a respondent to object constitutes an acceptance.</u></p> <p>(B)(C) Contractual Probation. For purposes of this subrule, "contractual probation" means the placement of a consenting respondent on probation by the commission, without the filing of formal charges. Contractual probation does not constitute discipline, and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3).</p> <p>(1) If the commission finds that the alleged misconduct, if proven, would not result in <u>disbarment or</u> a substantial suspension or revocation of a</p>	<p><u>written objection, the commission shall vacate the admonition and either dismiss the request for investigation or authorize the filing of a complaint. Failure of a respondent to object constitutes an acceptance.</u></p> <p><u>(3) At the time an admonishment becomes effective, if a respondent is known to be employed in a legal capacity by a firm, agency, or other organization, the administrator shall send a copy of the admonishment to the respondent's employer by regular mail. Individual legal clients of the respondent, other than the complainant who initiated the investigation resulting in the admonishment, shall not be provided copies of the admonishment.</u></p> <p>(B)(C) Contractual Probation. For purposes of this subrule, "contractual probation" means the placement of a consenting respondent on probation by the commission, without the filing of formal charges. Contractual probation does not constitute discipline, and shall be confidential under MCR 9.126 except as provided by MCR 9.115(J)(3).</p> <p>(1) If the commission finds that the alleged misconduct, if proven, would not result in <u>disbarment or</u> a substantial suspension or revocation of a</p>

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<p>practice law, the commission may defer disposition of the matter and place the respondent on contractual probation for a period not to exceed two years, provided the following criteria are met:</p> <p>(a) the misconduct is significantly related to a substance abuse problem of the respondent,</p> <p>(b) the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, which shall include an appropriate period of treatment, are agreed upon by the grievance administrator and the respondent prior to submission to the commission for consideration, and</p> <p>(c) the commission determines that contractual probation is appropriate and in the best interests of the public, the courts, the legal profession, and the respondent.</p>	<p>respondent's license to practice law, the commission may defer disposition of the matter and place the respondent on contractual probation for a period not to exceed two years, provided the following criteria are met.</p> <p>(a) the misconduct is significantly related to a substance abuse problem of the respondent, <u>a respondent's mental or physical infirmity or disability, or addiction to drugs or intoxicants,</u></p> <p>(b) the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, which shall include an appropriate period of treatment, are agreed upon by the commission grievance administrator and the respondent prior to submission to the commission for consideration, and,</p> <p>(c) the commission determines that contractual probation is appropriate and in the best interests of the public, the courts, the legal profession, and the respondent.</p> <p><u>(2) A contractual probation may include one or more of these requirements:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Periodic alcohol or drug testing.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Attendance at support-group or comparable meetings.</u></p>	<p>respondent's license to practice law, the commission may defer disposition of the matter and place the respondent on contractual probation for a period not to exceed two years, provided the following criteria are met.</p> <p>(a) the misconduct is significantly related to a <u>respondent's</u> substance abuse problem, of the respondent, <u>or mental or physical infirmity or disability,</u></p> <p>(b) the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, which shall include an appropriate period of treatment, are agreed upon by the <u>commission grievance administrator</u> and the respondent prior to submission to the commission for consideration, and,</p> <p>(c) the commission determines that contractual probation is appropriate and in the best interests of the public, the courts, the legal profession, and the respondent.</p> <p><u>(2) A contractual probation may include one or more of these requirements:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Periodic alcohol or drug testing.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Attendance at support-group or comparable meetings.</u></p>

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	<p><u>(c) Professional counseling on a regular basis.</u></p> <p><u>(d) An initial written diagnosis and prognosis by the provider followed by quarterly verification of treatment by the provider as agreed upon by the commission and the respondent. The provider shall notify the commission of any failure to adhere to the treatment plan.</u></p>	<p><u>(c) Professional counseling on a regular basis.</u></p> <p><u>(d) An initial written diagnosis and prognosis by the provider followed by quarterly verification of treatment by the provider as agreed upon by the commission and the respondent. The provider shall notify the commission of any failure to adhere to the treatment plan.</u></p>
<p>(2) The respondent is responsible for any costs associated with the contractual probation and related treatment.</p>	<p>(2)(3) The respondent is responsible for any costs associated with the contractual probation and related treatment.</p>	<p>(2)(3) The respondent is responsible for any costs associated with the contractual probation and related treatment.</p>
<p>(3) Upon written notice to the respondent and an opportunity to file written objections, the commission may terminate the contractual probation and file a formal complaint or take other appropriate action based on the misconduct, if</p>	<p>(3)(4) Upon written notice to the respondent and an opportunity to file written objections, the commission may terminate the contractual probation and file a formal <u>complaint-disciplinary proceedings</u> or take other appropriate action based on the misconduct, if</p>	<p>(3)(4) Upon written notice to the respondent and an opportunity to file written objections, the commission may terminate the contractual probation and file a <u>formal complaint-disciplinary proceedings</u> or take other appropriate action based on the misconduct, if</p>
<p>(a) the respondent fails to satisfactorily complete the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, or</p>	<p>(a) the respondent fails to satisfactorily complete the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, or</p>	<p>(a) the respondent fails to satisfactorily complete the terms and conditions of the contractual probation, or</p>
<p>(b) the commission concludes that the respondent has committed other misconduct that warrants the filing of a formal complaint.</p>	<p>(b) the commission concludes that the respondent has committed other misconduct that warrants the filing of a formal complaint.</p>	<p>(b) the commission concludes that the respondent has committed other misconduct that warrants the filing of a formal complaint.</p>

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<p>(4) The placing of a respondent on contractual probation shall constitute a final disposition that entitles the complainant to notice in accordance with MCR 9.114(D), and to file an action in accordance with MCR 9.122(A)(2).</p> <p>(C) Assistance of Law Enforcement Agencies. The administrator may request a law enforcement office to assist in an investigation by furnishing all available information about the respondent. Law enforcement officers are requested to comply promptly with each request.</p> <p>(D) Report by Administrator. The administrator shall inform the complainant and, if the respondent answered, the respondent, of the final disposition of every request for investigation dismissed by the commission without a hearing before a hearing panel.</p>	<p>(4)(5) The placing of a respondent on contractual probation shall constitute a final disposition that entitles the complainant to notice in accordance with MCR 9.114(D), and to file an action in accordance with MCR 9.122(A)(2).</p> <p>(C)(D) Assistance of Law Enforcement Agencies. The administrator may request a law enforcement office to assist in an investigation by furnishing all available information about the respondent. Law enforcement officers are requested to comply promptly with each request.</p> <p><u>(E) Assistance of Courts. If the grievance administrator determines that a non-public court file exists, including files on expunged convictions, and that it is relevant to a pending investigation concerning a respondent attorney, the administrator may request that a court release to the Attorney Grievance Commission the nonpublic court file. Courts are requested to comply promptly with each request.</u></p> <p>(D)(F) Report by Administrator. The administrator shall inform the complainant and, if the respondent answered, the respondent, of the final disposition of every request for investigation dismissed by the commission without a hearing before a</p>	<p>(4)(5) The placing of a respondent on contractual probation shall constitute a final disposition that entitles the complainant to notice in accordance with MCR 9.114(D), and to file an action in accordance with MCR 9.122(A)(2).</p> <p>(C)(D) Assistance of Law Enforcement Agencies. The administrator may request a law enforcement office to assist in an investigation by furnishing all available information about the respondent. Law enforcement officers are requested to comply promptly with each request.</p> <p><u>(E) Assistance of Courts. If the grievance administrator determines that a non-public court file exists, including files on expunged convictions, and that it is relevant to a pending investigation concerning a respondent attorney, the administrator may request that a court release to the Attorney Grievance Commission the nonpublic court file. Courts are requested to comply promptly with each request.</u></p> <p>(D)(F) Report by Administrator. The administrator shall inform the complainant and, if the respondent answered, the respondent, of the final disposition of every request for investigation dismissed by the commission without a hearing before a</p>

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<p>(E) Retention of Records. All files and records relating to allegations of misconduct by an attorney must be retained by the commission for the lifetime of the attorney, except as follows:</p> <p>(1) The administrator may destroy the files or records relating to a request for investigation dismissed by the commission after 3 years have elapsed from the date of dismissal.</p> <p>(2) If no request for investigation was pending when the files or records were created or acquired, and no related request for investigation was filed subsequently, the administrator may destroy the files or records after 3 years have elapsed from the date when they were created or acquired by the commission.</p>	<p>hearing panel.</p> <p>(E)(G) Retention of Records. All files and records relating to allegations of misconduct by an attorney must be retained by the commission for the lifetime of the attorney, except as follows:</p> <p>(1) <u>Where 3 years have passed from the conclusion of formal disciplinary action or the issuance of an admonishment, non-essential documents may be discarded.</u></p> <p>(2) The administrator may destroy the files or records relating to a <u>closed</u> request for investigation dismissed by the commission after 3 years have elapsed from the date of dismissal <u>closing</u>.</p> <p>(2)(3) If no request for investigation was pending when the files or records were created or acquired, and no related request for investigation was filed subsequently, the administrator may destroy the files or records after 3 years have <u>1 year has</u> elapsed from the date when they were created or acquired by the commission.</p>	<p>hearing panel.</p> <p>(E)(G) Retention of Records. All files and records relating to allegations of misconduct by an attorney must be retained by the commission for the lifetime of the attorney, except as follows:</p> <p>(1) <u>Where 3 years have passed from the conclusion of formal disciplinary action or the issuance of an admonishment, non-essential documents may be discarded.</u></p> <p>(2) The administrator may destroy the files or records relating to a <u>closed or dismissed</u> request for investigation dismissed by the commission after 3 years have elapsed from the date of dismissal <u>or closing</u>.</p> <p>(2)(3) If no request for investigation was pending when the files or records were created or acquired, and no related request for investigation was filed subsequently, the administrator may destroy the files or records after 3 years have <u>1 year has</u> elapsed from the date when they were created or acquired by the commission.</p>

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<p>Rule 9.115 Hearing Panel Procedure</p> <p>(A) Rules Applicable. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the rules governing practice and procedure in a nonjury civil action apply to a proceeding before a hearing panel. Pleadings must conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of subchapter 2.100. The original of the formal complaint and all other pleadings must be filed with the board. The formal complaint must be served on the respondent. All other pleadings must be served on the opposing party and each member of the hearing panel. Proof of service of the formal complaint may be filed at any time prior to the date of the hearing. Proof of service of all other pleadings must be filed with the original pleadings.</p> <p>(B) Complaint. Except as provided by MCR 9.120, a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct begins proceedings before a hearing panel. The administrator shall prepare the complaint, file it with the board, and serve it on the respondent and, if the respondent is a member of or is associated with a law firm, on the firm. The unwillingness of a complainant to prosecute, or a settlement between the complainant and the respondent, does not itself affect the right</p>	<p>Rule 9.115 Hearing Panel Procedure</p> <p>(A) Rules Applicable. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the rules governing practice and procedure in a nonjury civil action apply to a proceeding before a hearing panel. Pleadings must conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of subchapter 2.100. The original of the formal complaint and all other pleadings must be filed with the board. The formal complaint must be served on the respondent. All other pleadings must be served on the opposing party and each member of the hearing panel. Proof of service of the formal complaint may be filed at any time prior to the date of the hearing. Proof of service of all other pleadings must be filed with the original pleadings.</p> <p>(B) Complaint. Except as provided by MCR 9.120, a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct begins proceedings before a hearing panel. The administrator shall prepare the complaint, file it with the board, and serve it on the respondent and, <u>a if the respondent's employer is a member of or is associated with a law firm, on the firm.</u> The unwillingness of a complainant to <u>proceed</u> prosecute, or a settlement between the complainant and the respondent, does not</p>	<p>Rule 9.115 Hearing Panel Procedure</p> <p>(A) Rules Applicable. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the rules governing practice and procedure in a nonjury civil action apply to a proceeding before a hearing panel. Pleadings must conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of subchapter 2.100. The original of the formal complaint and all other pleadings must be filed with the board. The formal complaint must be served on the respondent. All other pleadings must be served on the opposing party and each member of the hearing panel. Proof of service of the formal complaint may be filed at any time prior to the date of the hearing. Proof of service of all other pleadings must be filed with the original pleadings.</p> <p>(B) Complaint. Except as provided by MCR 9.120, a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct begins proceedings before a hearing panel. The administrator shall prepare the complaint, file it with the board, and serve it on the respondent and, <u>a if the respondent's employer is a member of or is associated with a law firm, on the firm.</u> The unwillingness of a complainant to <u>proceed</u> prosecute, or a settlement between the complainant and the</p>

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<p>of the administrator to proceed.</p> <p>(C) Service. Service of the complaint and all subsequent pleadings and orders must be made by personal service or by registered or certified mail addressed to the person at the person's last known address. An attorney's last known address is the address on file with the state bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. A respondent's attorney of record must also be served, but service may be made under MCR 2.107. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of the service.</p> <p>(D) Answer.</p> <p>(1) Within 21 days after the complaint is served, the respondent shall file and serve a signed answer as provided in subrule (A).</p> <p>(2) A default, with the same effect as a</p>	<p>itself affect the right of the administrator to proceed.</p> <p>(C) Service. Service of the complaint and all subsequent pleadings and orders <u>and a default</u> must be made by personal service or by registered or certified mail addressed to the person at the person's last known address. An attorney's last known address is the address on file with the state bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. A respondent's attorney of record must also be served, but service may be made under MCR 2.107. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of the service.</p> <p>(D) Answer.</p> <p>(1) Within 21 days after the complaint is served, the respondent shall file and serve a signed answer as provided in subrule (A). <u>A respondent must serve and file a signed answer or take other action permitted by law or these rules within 21 days after being served with the complaint in the manner provided in MCR 9.115(C). A signature constitutes verification that the respondent has read the answer or other response.</u></p> <p>(2) A default, with the same effect as a</p>	<p>respondent, does not itself affect the right of the administrator to proceed.</p> <p>(C) Service. Service of the complaint and all subsequent pleadings and orders <u>and a default</u> must be made by personal service or by registered or certified mail addressed to the person at the person's last known address. An attorney's last known address is the address on file with the state bar as required by Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan. A respondent's attorney of record must also be served, but service may be made under MCR 2.107. Service is effective at the time of mailing, and nondelivery does not affect the validity of the service.</p> <p>(D) Answer.</p> <p>(1) Within 21 days after the complaint is served, the respondent shall file and serve a signed answer as provided in subrule (A). <u>A respondent must serve and file a signed answer or take other action permitted by law or these rules within 21 days after being served with the complaint in the manner provided in MCR 9.115(C). A signature constitutes verification that the respondent has read the answer or other response.</u></p> <p>(2) A default, with the same effect as a</p>

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<p>default in a civil action, may enter against a respondent who fails within the time permitted to file an answer admitting, denying, or explaining the complaint, or asserting the grounds for failing to do so.</p> <p>(E) Representation by Attorney. The respondent may be represented by an attorney, who must enter an appearance.</p> <p>(F) Prehearing Procedure.</p> <p>(1) Extensions. If good cause is shown, the hearing panel chairperson may grant one extension of time per party for filing pleadings and may grant one adjournment per party. Additional requests may be granted by the board chairperson if good cause is shown. Pending criminal or civil litigation of substantial similarity to the allegations of the complaint is not necessarily grounds for an adjournment.</p> <p>(2) Motion to Disqualify.</p> <p>(a) Within 14 days after an answer has been filed or the time for filing the answer has expired, each member of the hearing panel shall disclose in a writing filed with the board any information that the member</p>	<p>default in a civil action, may enter against a respondent who fails within the time permitted to file an answer admitting, denying, or explaining the complaint, or asserting the grounds for failing to do so.</p> <p>(E) Representation by an Attorney. The respondent may be represented by an attorney, who must enter an appearance, <u>which has the same effect as an appearance under MCR 2.117.</u></p> <p>(F) Prehearing Procedure.</p> <p>(1) Extensions. If good cause is shown, the hearing panel chairperson may grant one extension of time per party for filing pleadings and may grant one adjournment per party. Additional requests may be granted by the board chairperson if good cause is shown. Pending criminal or civil litigation of substantial similarity to the allegations of the complaint is not necessarily grounds for an adjournment.</p> <p>(2) Motion to Disqualify.</p> <p>(a) Within 14 days after an answer has been filed or the time for filing the answer has expired, each member of the hearing panel shall disclose in a writing filed with the board any information that the</p>	<p>default in a civil action, may enter against a respondent who fails within the time permitted to file an answer admitting, denying, or explaining the complaint, or asserting the grounds for failing to do so.</p> <p>(E) Representation by an Attorney. The respondent may be represented by an attorney, who must enter an appearance, <u>which has the same effect as an appearance under MCR 2.117.</u></p> <p>(F) Prehearing Procedure.</p> <p>(1) Extensions. If good cause is shown, the hearing panel chairperson may grant one extension of time per party for filing pleadings and may grant one adjournment per party. Additional requests may be granted by the board chairperson if good cause is shown. Pending criminal or civil litigation of substantial similarity to the allegations of the complaint is not necessarily grounds for an adjournment.</p> <p>(2) Motion to Disqualify.</p> <p>(a) Within 14 days after an answer has been filed or the time for filing the answer has expired, each member of the hearing panel shall disclose in a writing filed with the board any information that</p>

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<p>believes could be grounds for disqualification under the guidelines of MCR 2.003(B). The duty to disclose shall be a continuing one. The board shall serve a copy of the disclosure on each party.</p> <p>(b) Within 14 days after the board serves a copy of a written disclosure, the respondent or the administrator may move to disqualify a member of the hearing panel. The board chairperson shall decide the motion under the guidelines of MCR 2.003.</p> <p>(c) The board must assign a substitute for a disqualified member of a hearing panel. If all are disqualified, the board must reassign the complaint to another panel.</p>	<p>member believes could be grounds for disqualification under the guidelines of MCR 2.003(B). The duty to disclose shall be a continuing one. The board shall serve a copy of the disclosure on each party <u>and each panel member</u>.</p> <p>(b) Within 14 days after the board serves a copy of a written disclosure, the respondent or the administrator may move to disqualify a member of the hearing panel. <u>A motion to disqualify must be filed within 14 days after the moving party discovers the ground for disqualification. If the discovery is made within 14 days of the hearing date, the motion must be made forthwith. If a motion is not timely filed, untimeliness is a factor in deciding whether the motion should be granted. All known grounds for disqualification must be included at the time the motion is filed. An affidavit must accompany the motion.</u> The board chairperson shall decide the motion under the guidelines of MCR 2.003.</p> <p>(c) The board must assign a substitute for a disqualified member of a hearing panel. If all are disqualified, the board must reassign the complaint to another panel.</p>	<p>the member believes could be grounds for disqualification under the guidelines of MCR 2.003(B), <u>including pending requests for investigation filed against the member, and admonishments or contractual probations issued within the preceding 7 years</u>. The duty to disclose shall be a continuing one. The board shall serve a copy of the disclosure on each party <u>and each panel member</u>.</p> <p>(b) Within 14 days after the board serves a copy of a written disclosure, the respondent or the administrator may move to disqualify a member of the hearing panel. <u>A motion to disqualify must be filed within 14 days after the moving party discovers the ground for disqualification. If the discovery is made within 14 days of the hearing date, the motion must be made forthwith. If a motion is not timely filed, untimeliness is a factor in deciding whether the motion should be granted. All known grounds for disqualification must be included at the time the motion is filed. An affidavit must accompany the motion.</u> The board chairperson shall decide the motion under the guidelines of MCR 2.003.</p> <p>(c) The board must assign a substitute for a disqualified member of a hearing panel. If all are disqualified, the board must reassign the complaint to another panel.</p>

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<p>(3) Amendment of Pleadings. The administrator and the respondent each may amend a pleading once as a matter of course within 14 days after being served with a responsive pleading by the opposing party, or within 15 days after serving the pleading if it does not require a responsive pleading. Otherwise, a party may amend a pleading only by leave granted by the hearing panel chairperson or with the written consent of the adverse party.</p> <p>(4) Discovery. Pretrial or discovery proceedings are not permitted, except as follows:</p> <p>(a) Within 21 days of the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that documentary evidence that is to be introduced at the hearing by the opposing party be made available for inspection or copying. Within 14 days after service of a written demand, the documents shall be made available, provided that the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer; in such case, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of the filing of the respondent's answer. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the</p>	<p>(3) Amendment of Pleadings. The administrator and the respondent each may amend a pleading once as a matter of course within 14 days after being served with a responsive pleading by the opposing party, or within 15 days after serving the pleading if it does not require a responsive pleading. Otherwise, a party may amend a pleading only by leave granted by the hearing panel chairperson or with the written consent of the adverse party.</p> <p>(4) Discovery. Pretrial or discovery proceedings are not permitted, except as follows:</p> <p>(a) Within 21 days of the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that documentary evidence that is to be introduced at the hearing by the opposing party be made available for inspection or copying. Within 14 days after service of a written demand, the documents shall be made available, provided that the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer; in such case, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of <u>after</u> the filing of the respondent's answer. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the</p>	<p>(3) Amendment of Pleadings. The administrator and the respondent each may amend a pleading once as a matter of course within 14 days after being served with a responsive pleading by the opposing party, or within 15 days after serving the pleading if it does not require a responsive pleading. Otherwise, a party may amend a pleading only by leave granted by the hearing panel chairperson or with the written consent of the adverse party.</p> <p>(4) Discovery. Pretrial or discovery proceedings are not permitted, except as follows:</p> <p>(a) Within 21 days of the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that documentary evidence that is to be introduced at the hearing by the opposing party be made available for inspection or copying. Within 14 days after service of a written demand, the documents shall be made available, provided that the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer; in such case, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of <u>after</u> the filing of the respondent's answer. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the</p>

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<p>respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Any other documentary evidence to be introduced at the hearing by either party shall be supplied to the other party no later than 14 days prior to the hearing. Any documentary evidence not so supplied shall be excluded from the hearing except for good cause shown.</p> <p>(b) Within 21 days of the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that the opposing party supply written notification of the name and address of any person to be called as a witness. Within 14 days after the service of a written demand, the notification shall be supplied. However, the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint; in such cases, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Except for good cause shown, a party who is required to give said notification must give supplemental notice to the adverse party within 7 days after any additional</p>	<p>respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Any other documentary evidence to be introduced at the hearing by either party shall be supplied to the other party no later than 14 days prior to the hearing. Any documentary evidence not so supplied shall be excluded from the hearing except for good cause shown.</p> <p>(b)(i) Within 21 days of of <u>after</u> the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that the opposing party supply written notification of the name and address of any person to be called as a witness <u>at the hearing</u>. Within 14 days after the service of a written demand, the notification shall be supplied. However, the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint; in such cases, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Except for good cause shown, a party who is required to give said notification must give supplemental notice to the adverse party within 7 days after any additional</p>	<p>respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Any other documentary evidence to be introduced at the hearing by either party shall be supplied to the other party no later than 14 days prior to the hearing. Any documentary evidence not so supplied shall be excluded from the hearing except for good cause shown.</p> <p>(b)(i) Within 21 days of of <u>after</u> the service of a formal complaint, a party may demand in writing that the opposing party supply written notification of the name and address of any person to be called as a witness <u>at the hearing</u>. Within 14 days after the service of a written demand, the notification shall be supplied. However, the administrator need not comply prior to the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint; in such cases, the administrator shall comply with the written demand within 14 days of the filing of the respondent's answer to the formal complaint. The respondent shall comply with the written demand within 14 days, except that the respondent need not comply until the time for filing an answer to the formal complaint has expired. Except for good cause shown, a party who is required to give said notification must give supplemental</p>

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<p>witness has been identified, and must give the supplemental notice immediately if the additional witness is identified less than 14 days before a scheduled hearing.</p> <p>Upon receipt of a demand made pursuant to this rule, a party must also provide to the other party any statements given by witnesses to be called at the hearing. Witness statements include stenographic, recorded, or written statements of witnesses provided to the administrator, the respondent, or the respondent's representative. The term "written statement" does not include notes or memoranda prepared by a party or a party's representative of conversations with witnesses, or other privileged information.</p> <p>(c) A deposition may be taken of a witness who lives outside the state or is physically unable to attend the hearing. For good</p>	<p>witness has been identified, and must give the supplemental notice immediately if the additional witness is identified less than 14 days before a scheduled hearing.</p> <p><u>(ii) Within 21 days following the filing of an answer, the administrator and respondent shall exchange the names and addresses of all persons having knowledge of relevant facts and comply with reasonable requests for (1) non-privileged information and evidence relevant to the charges of the respondent, and (2) other material upon good cause shown to the chair of the hearing panel.</u></p> <p>Upon receipt of a demand made pursuant to this rule, a party must also provide to the other party any statements given by witnesses to be called at the hearing. Witness statements include stenographic, recorded, or written statements of witnesses provided to the administrator, the respondent, or the respondent's representative. The term "written statement" does not include notes or memoranda prepared by a party or a party's representative of conversations with witnesses, or other privileged information.</p> <p>(c) A deposition may be taken of a witness who lives outside the state or is physically unable to attend the hearing.</p>	<p>notice to the adverse party within 7 days after any additional witness has been identified, and must give the supplemental notice immediately if the additional witness is identified less than 14 days before a scheduled hearing.</p> <p><u>(ii)</u> Upon receipt of a demand made pursuant to this rule, a party must also provide to the other party any statements given by witnesses to be called at the hearing. Witness statements include stenographic, recorded, or written statements of witnesses provided to the administrator, the respondent, or the respondent's representative. The term "written statement" does not include notes or memoranda prepared by a party or a party's representative of conversations with witnesses, or other privileged information.</p> <p>(c) A deposition may be taken of a witness who lives outside the state or is physically unable to attend the hearing.</p>

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<p>cause shown, the hearing panel may allow the parties to depose other witnesses.</p> <p>(d) The hearing panel may order a prehearing conference held before a panel member to obtain admissions or otherwise narrow the issues presented by the pleadings.</p> <p>If a party fails to comply with subrule (F)(4)(a) or (b), the hearing panel or the board may, on motion and showing of material prejudice as a result of the failure, impose one or more of the sanctions set forth in MCR 2.313(B)(2)(a)-(c).</p> <p>(5) Discipline by Consent. A respondent may offer to plead nolo contendere or to admit all essential facts contained in the complaint or any of its allegations in exchange for a stated form of discipline and on the condition that the plea or admission and discipline agreed on is accepted by the commission and the hearing panel. The respondent's offer shall first be submitted to the commission. If the offer is accepted by the commission, the administrator and the respondent shall prepare a stipulation for a consent order of discipline and file the stipulation with the hearing panel. At the time of the filing, the administrator shall serve a copy of the</p>	<p>For good cause shown, the hearing panel may allow the parties to depose other witnesses.</p> <p>(d) The hearing panel may order a prehearing conference held before a panel member to obtain admissions or otherwise narrow the issues presented by the pleadings.</p> <p>If a party fails to comply with subrule (F)(4)(a) or (b), the hearing panel or the board may, on motion and showing of material prejudice as a result of the failure, impose one or more of the sanctions set forth in MCR 2.313(B)(2)(a)-(c).</p> <p>(5) Discipline by Consent. A respondent may offer to plead nolo contendere <u>no contest</u> or to admit all essential facts contained in the complaint or any of its allegations in exchange for a stated form of discipline and on the condition that the plea or admission and discipline agreed on is accepted by the commission and the hearing panel. The respondent's offer shall first be submitted to the commission. If the offer is accepted by the commission, the administrator and the respondent shall prepare a stipulation for a consent order of discipline <u>that includes all prior discipline, admonishments, and contractual probations, if any,</u> and file the stipulation</p>	<p>For good cause shown, the hearing panel may allow the parties to depose other witnesses.</p> <p>(d) The hearing panel may order a prehearing conference held before a panel member to obtain admissions or otherwise narrow the issues presented by the pleadings.</p> <p>If a party fails to comply with subrule (F)(4)(a) or (b), the hearing panel or the board may, on motion and showing of material prejudice as a result of the failure, impose one or more of the sanctions set forth in MCR 2.313(B)(2)(a)-(c).</p> <p>(5) Discipline by Consent. A respondent may offer to plead nolo contendere <u>no contest</u> or to admit all essential facts contained in the complaint or any of its allegations in exchange for a stated form of discipline and on the condition that the plea or admission and discipline agreed on is accepted by the commission and the hearing panel. The respondent's offer shall first be submitted to the commission. If the offer is accepted by the commission, the administrator and the respondent shall prepare a stipulation for a consent order of discipline <u>that includes all prior discipline, admonishments, and contractual</u></p>

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<p>proposed stipulation upon the complainant. If the hearing panel approves the stipulation, it shall enter a final order of discipline. If not approved, the offer is deemed withdrawn and statements or stipulations made in connection with the offer are inadmissible in disciplinary proceedings against the respondent and not binding on the respondent or the administrator. If the stipulation is not approved, the matter must then be referred for hearing to a hearing panel other than the one that passed on the proposed discipline.</p> <p>(G) Hearing Time and Place; Notice. The board or the chairperson of the hearing panel shall set the time and place for a hearing. Notice of a hearing must be served by the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel on the administrator, the respondent, the complainant, and any attorney of record at least 21 days before the initial hearing. Unless the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel otherwise directs, the hearing must be in the county in which the respondent has or last had an office or residence. If the hearing panel fails to convene or complete its hearing</p>	<p>with the hearing panel. <u>If the stipulation contains any nonpublic information, it shall be filed in camera.</u> At the time of the filing, the administrator shall serve a copy of the proposed stipulation upon the complainant. If the hearing panel approves the stipulation, it shall enter a final order of discipline. If not approved, the offer is deemed withdrawn and statements or stipulations made in connection with the offer are inadmissible in disciplinary proceedings against the respondent and not binding on the respondent or the administrator. If the stipulation is not approved, the matter must then be referred for hearing to a hearing panel other than the one that passed on the proposed discipline.</p> <p>(G) Hearing Time and Place; Notice. The board or the chairperson of the hearing panel shall set the time and place for a hearing. Notice of a hearing must be served by the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel on the administrator, the respondent, the complainant, and any attorney of record at least 21 days before the initial hearing. Unless the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel otherwise directs, the hearing must be in the county in which the respondent has or last had an office or residence. If the hearing panel fails to convene or complete its hearing</p>	<p>probations, if any, and file the stipulation with the hearing panel. <u>If the stipulation contains any nonpublic information, it shall be filed in camera.</u> At the time of the filing, the administrator shall serve a copy of the proposed stipulation upon the complainant. If the hearing panel approves the stipulation, it shall enter a final order of discipline. If not approved, the offer is deemed withdrawn and statements or stipulations made in connection with the offer are inadmissible in disciplinary proceedings against the respondent and not binding on the respondent or the administrator. If the stipulation is not approved, the matter must then be referred for hearing to a hearing panel other than the one that passed on the proposed discipline.</p> <p>(G) Hearing Time and Place; Notice. The board or the chairperson of the hearing panel shall set the time and place for a hearing. Notice of a hearing must be served by the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel on the administrator, the respondent, the complainant, and any attorney of record at least 21 days before the initial hearing. Unless the board or the chairperson of the hearing panel otherwise directs, the hearing must be in the county in which the respondent has or last had an office or residence. If the hearing panel fails to convene or</p>

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<p>within a reasonable time, the board may reassign the complaint to another panel or to a master. A party may file a motion for a change of venue. The motion must be filed with the board and shall be decided by the board chairperson, in part, on the basis of the guidelines in MCR 2.221.</p> <p>(H) Respondent's Appearance. The respondent shall personally appear at the hearing and is subject to cross-examination as an opposite party under MCL 600.2161.</p>	<p>within a reasonable time, the board may reassign the complaint to another panel or to a master. A party may file a motion for a change of venue. The motion must be filed with the board and shall be decided by the board chairperson, in part, on the basis of the guidelines in MCR 2.221. <u>Notwithstanding MRE 615, there shall be a presumption that a complainant is entitled to be present during a hearing, which may only be overcome upon a finding by the panel, supported by facts which are particular to the proceeding, that testimony by the complainant is likely to be materially affected by exposure to other testimony at the hearing.</u></p> <p>(H) Respondent's Appearance. The respondent shall personally appear at the hearing, <u>unless excused by the panel</u>, and is subject to cross-examination as an opposite party under MCL 600.2161.</p> <p><u>(1) Where satisfactory proofs are entered into the record that a respondent possessed actual notice of the proceedings, but who still fails to appear, a panel shall suspend him or her effective 7 days from the date of entry of the order and until further order of the panel or the board.</u></p>	<p>complete its hearing within a reasonable time, the board may reassign the complaint to another panel or to a master. A party may file a motion for a change of venue. The motion must be filed with the board and shall be decided by the board chairperson, in part, on the basis of the guidelines in MCR 2.221. <u>Notwithstanding MRE 615, there shall be a presumption that a complainant is entitled to be present during a hearing, which may only be overcome upon a finding by the panel, supported by facts which are particular to the proceeding, that testimony by the complainant is likely to be materially affected by exposure to other testimony at the hearing.</u></p> <p>(H) Respondent's Appearance. The respondent shall personally appear at the hearing, <u>unless excused by the panel for good cause shown</u>, and is subject to cross-examination as an opposite party under MCL 600.2161.</p> <p><u>(1) Where satisfactory proofs are entered into the record that a respondent possessed actual notice of the proceedings, but who still fails to appear, a panel shall suspend him or her effective 7 days from the date of entry of the order and until further order of the panel or the board.</u></p>

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<p>If the respondent, or the respondent's attorney on his or her behalf, claims physical or mental incapacity as a reason for the respondent's failure to appear before a hearing panel or the board, the panel or the board on its own initiative may suspend the respondent from the practice of law until further order of the panel or board. The order of suspension must be filed and served as other orders of discipline.</p> <p>(I) Hearing; Contempt.</p> <p>(1) A hearing panel may issue subpoenas (including subpoenas for production of documents and other tangible things), cause testimony to be taken under oath, and rule on the admissibility of evidence under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. The oath or affirmation may be administered by a panel member. A subpoena must be issued in the name and under the seal of the board. It must be signed by a panel or board member, by the administrator, or by the respondent or the respondent's attorney. A subpoenaed witness must be paid the same fee and mileage as a witness subpoenaed to testify in the circuit court. Parties must notify their own witnesses of the date, time, and place of the hearing.</p>	<p>(2) If the respondent, or the respondent's attorney on his or her behalf, claims physical or mental incapacity as a reason for the respondent's failure to appear before a hearing panel or the board, the panel or the board on its own initiative may, <u>effective immediately</u>, suspend the respondent from the practice of law <u>and</u> until further order of the panel or board. The order of suspension must be filed and served as other orders of discipline.</p> <p>(I) Hearing; Contempt.</p> <p>(1) A hearing panel may issue subpoenas (including subpoenas for production of documents and other tangible things), cause testimony to be taken under oath, and rule on the admissibility of evidence under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. The oath or affirmation may be administered by a panel member. A subpoena must be issued in the name and under the seal of the board. It must be signed by a panel or board member, by the administrator, or by the respondent or the respondent's attorney. A subpoenaed witness must be paid the same fee and mileage as a witness subpoenaed to testify in the circuit court. Parties must notify their own witnesses of the date, time, and place of the hearing.</p>	<p>(2) If the respondent, or the respondent's attorney on his or her behalf, claims physical or mental incapacity as a reason for the respondent's failure to appear before a hearing panel or the board, the panel or the board on its own initiative may, <u>effective immediately</u>, suspend the respondent from the practice of law <u>and</u> until further order of the panel or board. The order of suspension must be filed and served as other orders of discipline.</p> <p>(I) Hearing; Contempt.</p> <p>(1) A hearing panel may issue subpoenas (including subpoenas for production of documents and other tangible things), cause testimony to be taken under oath, and rule on the admissibility of evidence under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. The oath or affirmation may be administered by a panel member. A subpoena must be issued in the name and under the seal of the board. It must be signed by a panel or board member, by the administrator, or by the respondent or the respondent's attorney. A subpoenaed witness must be paid the same fee and mileage as a witness subpoenaed to testify in the circuit court. Parties must notify their own witnesses of the date, time, and place of the hearing.</p>

CURRENT MICHIGAN RULE	SBM WORKGROUP PROPOSAL	AGC PROPOSAL
<p>(2) A person who without just cause fails or refuses to appear and give evidence as commanded by a subpoena, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after he or she has been ordered to do so, is in contempt. The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred.</p> <p>(J) Decision.</p> <p>(1) The hearing panel must file a report on its decisions regarding the misconduct charges and, if applicable, the resulting discipline. The report must include a certified transcript, a summary of the evidence, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and findings of fact. The discipline section of the report must also include a summary of all previous misconduct for which the respondent was disciplined or admonished.</p> <p>(2) Upon a finding of misconduct, the hearing panel shall conduct a separate hearing to determine the appropriate</p>	<p>(2) A person who without just cause fails or refuses to appear and give evidence as commanded by a subpoena, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after he or she has been ordered to do so, is in contempt. The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred.</p> <p><u>(3) Upon a showing of good cause by a party, a panel may permit a witness to testify by telephonic, voice, or video conferencing.</u></p> <p>(J) Decision.</p> <p>(1) The hearing panel must file a report on its decisions regarding the misconduct charges and, if applicable, the resulting discipline. The report must include a certified transcript, a summary of the evidence, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and findings of fact. The discipline section of the report must also include a summary of all previous misconduct for which the respondent was disciplined, or admonished, <u>or placed on contractual probation.</u></p> <p>(2) Upon a finding of misconduct, the hearing panel shall conduct a separate <u>sanction</u> hearing to determine the</p>	<p>(2) A person who without just cause fails or refuses to appear and give evidence as commanded by a subpoena, to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer a proper question after he or she has been ordered to do so, is in contempt. The administrator may initiate a contempt proceeding under MCR 3.606 in the circuit court for the county where the act or refusal to act occurred.</p> <p><u>(3) Upon a showing of good cause by a party, a panel may permit a witness to testify by telephonic, voice, or video conferencing.</u></p> <p>(J) Decision.</p> <p>(1) The hearing panel must file a report on its decisions regarding the misconduct charges and, if applicable, the resulting discipline. The report must include a certified transcript, a summary of the evidence, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and findings of fact. The discipline section of the report must also include a summary of all previous misconduct for which the respondent was disciplined, or admonished, <u>or placed on contractual probation.</u></p> <p>(2) Upon a finding of misconduct, the hearing panel shall conduct a separate hearing to determine the appropriate</p>

CURRENT MICHIGAN RULE	SBM WORKGROUP PROPOSAL	AGC PROPOSAL
<p>discipline. The hearing on discipline shall be conducted as soon after the finding of misconduct as is practicable and may be held immediately following the panel's ruling that misconduct has been established.</p> <p>(3) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order of discipline. The order shall take effect 21 days after it is served on the respondent unless the panel finds good cause for the order to take effect on a different date, in which event the panel's decision must explain the reasons for ordering a different effective date. In determining the discipline to be imposed, any and all relevant evidence of aggravation or mitigation shall be admissible, including previous admonitions and orders of discipline, and the previous placement of the respondent on contractual probation.</p> <p>(4) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is not established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order dismissing the complaint.</p>	<p>appropriate discipline. The <u>sanction</u> hearing on discipline shall be conducted as soon after the finding of misconduct as is practicable and may be held immediately following the panel's ruling that misconduct has been established.</p> <p>(3) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order of discipline. The order shall take effect 21 days after it is served on the respondent unless the panel finds good cause for the order to take effect on a different date, in which event the panel's decision must explain the reasons for ordering a different effective date. <u>The discipline ordered may be concurrent or consecutive to other discipline.</u> In determining the discipline to be imposed, any and all relevant evidence of aggravation or mitigation shall be admissible, including, <u>but not limited to, records of the board</u> previous admonitions and orders of discipline, and the previous placement of the respondent on contractual probation.</p> <p>(4) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is not established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order dismissing the complaint.</p>	<p>discipline. The hearing on discipline shall be conducted as soon after the finding of misconduct as is practicable and may be held immediately following the panel's ruling that misconduct has been established.</p> <p>(3) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order of discipline. The order shall take effect 21 days after it is served on the respondent unless the panel finds good cause for the order to take effect on a different date, in which event the panel's decision must explain the reasons for ordering a different effective date. <u>The discipline ordered may be concurrent or consecutive to other discipline.</u> In determining the discipline to be imposed, any and all relevant evidence of aggravation or mitigation shall be admissible, including, <u>but not limited to, records of the board</u>, previous admonitions and orders of discipline, and the previous placement of the respondent on contractual probation.</p> <p>(4) If the hearing panel finds that the charge of misconduct is not established by a preponderance of the evidence, it must enter an order dismissing the complaint.</p>

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<p>(5) The report and order must be signed by the panel chairperson and filed with the board and the administrator. A copy must be served on the parties as required by these rules.</p> <p>(K) Stay of Discipline. If a discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the discipline order will automatically issue on the timely filing by the respondent of a petition for review and a petition for a stay of the discipline. If the discipline ordered is more severe than a suspension of 179 days, the respondent may petition the board for a stay pending review of the discipline order. Once granted, a stay remains effective until the further order of the board.</p> <p>(L) Enforcement. The administrator shall take the necessary steps to enforce a discipline order after it is effective.</p> <p>(M) Resignation by Respondent; Admission of Charges. An attorney's request that his or her name be stricken from the official register of attorneys may not be accepted while a request for investigation or a complaint is pending, except pursuant to an order of revocation.</p>	<p>(5) The report and order must be signed by the panel chairperson and filed with the board and the administrator. A copy must be served on the parties as required by these rules.</p> <p>(K) Stay of Discipline. If a discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the discipline order will automatically issue on the timely filing by the respondent of a petition for review and a petition for a stay of the discipline. If the discipline ordered is more severe than a suspension of 179 days, the respondent may petition the board for a stay pending review of the discipline order. Once granted, a stay remains effective until the further order of the board.</p> <p>(L) Enforcement. The administrator shall take the necessary steps to enforce a discipline order after it is effective.</p> <p>(M) Resignation by Respondent; Admission of Charges. An attorney's request that his or her name be stricken from the official register of attorneys <u>resignation</u> may not be accepted while a request for investigation or a complaint is pending, except pursuant to an order of <u>disbarment</u> revocation.</p>	<p>(5) The report and order must be signed by the panel chairperson and filed with the board and the administrator. A copy must be served on the parties as required by these rules.</p> <p>(K) Stay of Discipline. If a discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the discipline order will automatically issue on the timely filing by the respondent of a petition for review and a petition for a stay of the discipline. If the discipline ordered is more severe than a suspension of 179 days, the respondent may petition the board for a stay pending review of the discipline order. Once granted, a stay remains effective until the further order of the board.</p> <p>(L) Enforcement. The administrator shall take the necessary steps to enforce a discipline order after it is effective.</p> <p>(M) Resignation by Respondent; Admission of Charges. An attorney's request that his or her name be stricken from the official register of attorneys <u>resignation</u> may not be accepted while a request for investigation or a complaint is pending, except pursuant to an order of <u>disbarment</u> revocation.</p>

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<p>Rule 9.116 Hearing Procedure; Judges other than Magistrates and Referees</p> <p>(A) Application of this Rule. This rule governs an action by the commission against a judge, except that it does not apply to an action against a magistrate or referee for misconduct separately arising from the practice of law, whether before or during the period when the person serves as a magistrate or referee.</p> <p>(B) Time. The commission may not take action against a judge unless and until the Judicial Tenure Commission recommends a sanction. Then, notwithstanding the pendency of certification to and review by the Supreme Court of the Judicial Tenure Commission's action, the commission may, without an investigation, direct the administrator to file a complaint with the board.</p> <p>(C) Complaint; Time and Place of Hearing; Answer. The administrator shall file a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct within 14 days after the Judicial Tenure Commission files its order with the Supreme Court. The chairperson of the hearing panel assigned by the board shall designate a place and a time for the hearing no later than 21 days</p>	<p>Rule 9.116 <u>Judges; Former Judges</u> Hearing Procedure; Judges other than Magistrates and Referees</p> <p>(A) Application of this Rule. This rule governs an action by the commission against a judge, except that it does not apply to an action against a magistrate or referee for misconduct separately arising from the practice of law, whether before or during the period when the person serves as a magistrate or referee.</p> <p>(B) Time. The commission may not take action against a judge unless and until the Judicial Tenure Commission recommends a sanction. Then, notwithstanding the pendency of certification to and review by the Supreme Court of the Judicial Tenure Commission's action, the commission may, without an investigation, direct the administrator to file a complaint with the board.</p> <p>(C) Complaint; Time and Place of Hearing; Answer. The administrator shall file a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct within 14 days after the Judicial Tenure Commission files its order with the Supreme Court. The chairperson of the hearing panel assigned by the board shall designate a place and a time for the hearing no later than 21 days</p>	<p>Rule 9.116 <u>Judges; Former Judges</u> Hearing Procedure; Judges other than Magistrates and Referees</p> <p>(A) Application of this Rule. This rule governs an action by the commission against a judge, except that it does not apply to an action against a magistrate or referee for misconduct separately arising from the practice of law, whether before or during the period when the person serves as a magistrate or referee.</p> <p>(B) Time. The commission may not take action against a judge unless and until the Judicial Tenure Commission recommends a sanction. Then, notwithstanding the pendency of certification to and review by the Supreme Court of the Judicial Tenure Commission's action, the commission may, without an investigation, direct the administrator to file a complaint with the board.</p> <p>(C) Complaint; Time and Place of Hearing; Answer. The administrator shall file a complaint setting forth the facts of the alleged misconduct within 14 days after the Judicial Tenure Commission files its order with the Supreme Court. The chairperson of the hearing panel assigned by the board shall designate a place and a time for the hearing no later</p>

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<p>after the complaint is filed. The complaint and notice of the hearing must be served within 7 days after the complaint is filed. Within 14 days after the complaint and notice of the hearing are served, the respondent judge shall file an answer.</p> <p>(D) Rules Applicable; Judicial Tenure Commission Record. To the extent it is consistent with this rule, MCR 9.115 governs hearing procedure against a respondent judge. The record of the Judicial Tenure Commission proceeding is admissible at the hearing. The administrator or the respondent may introduce additional evidence.</p> <p>(E) Decision. Within 28 days after the hearing is concluded, the panel must file with the Supreme Court clerk and the board a report and order conforming with MCR 9.115(J) and serve them on the administrator and the respondent.</p> <p>(1) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended suspension, the panel may not disbar the respondent and may not suspend the respondent from practicing law for a period beginning earlier than or extending beyond the suspension period recommended by the Judicial Tenure Commission.</p>	<p>after the complaint is filed. The complaint and notice of the hearing must be served within 7 days after the complaint is filed. Within 14 days after the complaint and notice of the hearing are served, the respondent judge shall file an answer.</p> <p>(D) Rules Applicable; Judicial Tenure Commission Record. To the extent it is consistent with this rule, MCR 9.115 governs hearing procedure against a respondent judge. The record of the Judicial Tenure Commission proceeding is admissible at the hearing. The administrator or the respondent may introduce additional evidence.</p> <p>(E) Decision. Within 28 days after the hearing is concluded, the panel must file with the Supreme Court clerk and the board a report and order conforming with MCR 9.115(J) and serve them on the administrator and the respondent.</p> <p>(1) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended suspension, the panel may not disbar the respondent and may not suspend the respondent from practicing law for a period beginning earlier than or extending beyond the suspension period recommended by the Judicial Tenure Commission.</p>	<p>than 21 days after the complaint is filed. The complaint and notice of the hearing must be served within 7 days after the complaint is filed. Within 14 days after the complaint and notice of the hearing are served, the respondent judge shall file an answer.</p> <p>(D) Rules Applicable; Judicial Tenure Commission Record. To the extent it is consistent with this rule, MCR 9.115 governs hearing procedure against a respondent judge. The record of the Judicial Tenure Commission proceeding is admissible at the hearing. The administrator or the respondent may introduce additional evidence.</p> <p>(E) Decision. Within 28 days after the hearing is concluded, the panel must file with the Supreme Court clerk and the board a report and order conforming with MCR 9.115(J) and serve them on the administrator and the respondent.</p> <p>(1) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended suspension, the panel may not disbar the respondent and may not suspend the respondent from practicing law for a period beginning earlier than or extending beyond the suspension period recommended by the Judicial Tenure Commission.</p>

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<p>(2) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has not recommended either suspension or removal from office, and the respondent continues to hold a judicial office, then the panel may not disbar or suspend the respondent.</p> <p>(3) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended removal from office, or if the respondent no longer holds a judicial office, then the panel may impose any type of discipline authorized by these rules.</p> <p>(F) Appeal. The respondent-judge may file a petition for review under MCR 9.118.</p>	<p>(2) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has not recommended either suspension or removal from office, and the respondent continues to hold a judicial office, then the panel may not disbar or suspend the respondent.</p> <p>(3) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended removal from office, or if the respondent no longer holds a judicial office, then the panel may impose any type of discipline authorized by these rules.</p> <p>(F) Appeal. The respondent-judge may file a petition for review under MCR 9.118.</p> <p><u>(A) Judges. The commission may not take action against an incumbent judge, except that this rule does not prohibit an action by the commission against:</u></p> <p><u>(1) a magistrate or referee for misconduct separately arising from the practice of law, whether before or during the period when the person serves as a magistrate or referee; or</u></p> <p><u>(2) a visiting judge as provided for in MCR 9.203(E). If the Judicial Tenure Commission receives a request for investigation of a magistrate or referee or visiting judge arising from the practice of</u></p>	<p>(2) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has not recommended either suspension or removal from office, and the respondent continues to hold a judicial office, then the panel may not disbar or suspend the respondent.</p> <p>(3) If the Judicial Tenure Commission has recommended removal from office, or if the respondent no longer holds a judicial office, then the panel may impose any type of discipline authorized by these rules.</p> <p>(F) Appeal. The respondent-judge may file a petition for review under MCR 9.118.</p> <p><u>(A) Judges. The administrator may not take action against an incumbent judge, except that this rule does not prohibit an action by the administrator against:</u></p> <p><u>(1) a magistrate or referee for misconduct unrelated to judicial functions, whether before or during the period when the person serves as a magistrate or referee; or</u></p> <p><u>(2) a visiting judge as provided for in MCR 9.203(E). If the Judicial Tenure Commission receives a request for investigation of a magistrate or referee or visiting judge unrelated to judicial</u></p>

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	<p><u>law, the Judicial Tenure Commission shall refer the matter to the commission for investigation in the first instance. If the administrator or the commission dismisses the request for investigation referred by the Judicial Tenure Commission, or a request for investigation of a magistrate, referee or visiting judge submitted directly to the commission by a complainant, the commission shall notify the Judicial Tenure Commission, which may take such action it deems appropriate.</u></p> <p><u>(B) Former Judges. The commission may take action against a former judge for conduct resulting in removal as a judge, and for any conduct which was not the subject of a disposition by the Judicial Tenure Commission or by the Court. The commission may not take action against a former judge for conduct where the court imposed a sanction less than removal or the Judicial Tenure Commission has taken any action under MCR 9.207(B)(1)-(5).</u></p> <p><u>(C) Judicial Tenure Commission Record. The record of the Judicial Tenure Commission proceeding is admissible at a hearing involving a former judge. The administrator or the respondent may introduce additional evidence.</u></p>	<p><u>functions, the Judicial Tenure Commission shall refer the matter to the administrator for investigation in the first instance. If the administrator or the commission dismisses the request for investigation referred by the Judicial Tenure Commission, or a request for investigation of a magistrate, referee or visiting judge submitted directly to the administrator by a complainant, the administrator shall notify the Judicial Tenure Commission, which may take such action it deems appropriate.</u></p> <p><u>(B) Former Judges. The administrator may take action against a former judge for conduct resulting in removal as a judge, and for any conduct which was not the subject of a disposition by the Judicial Tenure Commission or by the Court. The administrator may not take action against a former judge for conduct where the court imposed a sanction less than removal or the Judicial Tenure Commission has taken any action under MCR 9.207(B)(1)-(5).</u></p> <p><u>(C) Judicial Tenure Commission Record. The record of the Judicial Tenure Commission proceeding shall be admitted into the record at a hearing involving a former judge. The administrator or the respondent may</u></p>

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		<u>introduce additional evidence.</u>
<p>Rule 9.118 Review of Order of Hearing Panel</p> <p>(A) Review of Order; Time.</p> <p>(1) The administrator, the complainant, or the respondent may petition the board in writing to review the order of a hearing panel filed under MCR 9.115, 9.116, 9.121 or 9.124. A petition for review must set forth the reasons and the grounds on which review is sought and must be filed with the board within 21 days after the order is served. The petitioner must serve copies of the petition and the accompanying documents on the other party and the complainant and file a proof of service with the board.</p> <p>(2) A cross-petition for review may be filed within 21 days after the petition for review is served on the cross-petitioner. The cross-petition must be served on the other party and the complainant, and a proof of service must be filed with the board.</p>	<p>Rule 9.118 Review of Order of Hearing Panel</p> <p>(A) Review of Order; Time.</p> <p>(1) The administrator, the complainant, or the respondent may petition the board in writing to review the order of a hearing panel filed under MCR <u>9.113(B)</u>, 9.115, 9.116, <u>9.120</u>, 9.121, or 9.124. <u>The administrator or the respondent may also petition the board for leave to appeal. Upon leave granted, the administrator or the respondent may petition the board for leave to review a non-final order.</u> A petition for review must set forth the reasons and the grounds on which review is sought and must be filed with the board within 21 days after the order is served. The petitioner must serve copies of the petition and the accompanying documents on the other party and the complainant and file a proof of service with the board.</p> <p>(2) A cross-petition for review may be filed within 21 days after the petition for review is served on the cross-petitioner. The cross-petition must be served on the other party and the complainant, and a proof of service must be filed with the board.</p>	<p>Rule 9.118 Review of Order of Hearing Panel</p> <p>(A) Review of Order; Time.</p> <p>(1) The administrator, the complainant, or the respondent may petition the board in writing to review the order of a hearing panel filed under MCR <u>9.113(B)</u>, 9.115, 9.116, <u>9.120</u>, 9.121, or 9.124. <u>The administrator or the respondent may also petition the board for leave to appeal. Upon leave granted, the administrator or the respondent may petition the board to review a non-final order.</u> A petition for review must set forth the reasons and the grounds on which review is sought and must be filed with the board within 21 days after the order is served. The petitioner must serve copies of the petition and the accompanying documents on the other party and the complainant and file a proof of service with the board.</p> <p>(2) A cross-petition for review may be filed within 21 days after the petition for review is served on the cross-petitioner. The cross-petition must be served on the other party and the complainant, and a proof of service must be filed with the board.</p>

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<p>(3) A delayed petition for review may be considered by the board chairperson under the guidelines of MCR 7.205(F). If a petition for review is filed more than 12 months after the order of the hearing panel is entered, the petition may not be granted.</p> <p>(B) Order to Show Cause. If a petition for review is timely filed or a delayed petition for review is accepted for filing, the board shall issue an order to show cause, at a date and time specified, why the order of the hearing panel should not be affirmed. The order shall establish a briefing schedule for all parties and may require that an answer to the petition or cross-petition be filed. An opposing party may file an answer even if the order does not require one. The board must serve the order to show cause on the administrator, respondent, and complainant at least 21 days before the hearing. Failure to comply with the order to show cause, including, but not limited to, a requirement for briefs, may be grounds for dismissal of a petition for review. Dismissal of a petition for review shall not affect the validity of a cross-petition for review.</p> <p>(C) Hearing.</p>	<p>(3) A delayed petition for review may be considered by the board chairperson under the guidelines of MCR 7.205(F). If a petition for review is filed more than 12 months after the order of the hearing panel is entered, the petition may not be granted.</p> <p>(B) Order to Show Cause. If a petition for review is timely filed or a delayed petition for review is accepted for filing, the board shall issue an order to show cause, at a date and time specified, why the order of the hearing panel should not be affirmed. The order shall establish a briefing schedule for all parties and may require that an answer to the petition or cross-petition be filed. An opposing party may file an answer even if the order does not require one. The board must serve the order to show cause on the administrator, respondent, and complainant at least 21 days before the hearing. Failure to comply with the order to show cause, including, but not limited to, a requirement for briefs, may be grounds for dismissal of a petition for review. Dismissal of a petition for review shall not affect the validity of a cross-petition for review.</p> <p>(C) Hearing.</p>	<p>(3) A delayed petition for review may be considered by the board chairperson under the guidelines of MCR 7.205(F). If a petition for review is filed more than 12 months after the order of the hearing panel is entered, the petition may not be granted.</p> <p>(B) Order to Show Cause. If a petition for review is timely filed or a delayed petition for review is accepted for filing, the board shall issue an order to show cause, at a date and time specified, why the order of the hearing panel should not be affirmed. The order shall establish a briefing schedule for all parties and may require that an answer to the petition or cross-petition be filed. An opposing party may file an answer even if the order does not require one. The board must serve the order to show cause on the administrator, respondent, and complainant at least 21 days before the hearing. Failure to comply with the order to show cause, including, but not limited to, a requirement for briefs, may be grounds for dismissal of a petition for review. Dismissal of a petition for review shall not affect the validity of a cross-petition for review.</p> <p>(C) Hearing.</p>

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<p>(1) A hearing on the order to show cause must be heard by a subboard of at least 3 board members assigned by the chairperson. The board must make a final decision on consideration of the whole record, including a transcript of the presentation made to the subboard and the subboard's recommendation. The respondent shall appear personally at the review hearing unless excused by the board. Failure to appear may result in denial of any relief sought by the respondent, or any other action allowable under MCR 9.118(D).</p> <p>(2) If the board believes that additional testimony should be taken, it may refer the case to a hearing panel or a master. The panel or the master shall then take the additional testimony and make a supplemental report, including a transcript of the additional testimony, pleadings, exhibits, and briefs with the board. Notice of the filing of the supplemental report and a copy of the report must be served as an original report and order of a hearing panel.</p> <p>(D) Decision. After the hearing on the order to show cause, the board may affirm, amend, reverse, or nullify the order of the hearing panel in whole or in part or order other discipline. A discipline order is not effective until 28 days after it is</p>	<p>(1) A hearing on the order to show cause must be heard by a subboard of at least 3 board members assigned by the chairperson. The board must make a final decision on consideration of the whole record, including a transcript of the presentation made to the subboard and the subboard's recommendation. The respondent shall appear personally at the review hearing unless excused by the board. Failure to appear may result in denial of any relief sought by the respondent, or any other action allowable under MCR 9.118(D).</p> <p>(2) If the board believes that additional testimony should be taken, it may refer the case to a hearing panel or a master. The panel or the master shall then take the additional testimony and <u>shall</u> make a supplemental report, including a transcript of the additional testimony, pleadings, exhibits, and briefs with the board. Notice of the filing of the supplemental report and a copy of the report must be served as an original report and order of a hearing panel.</p> <p>(D) Decision. After the hearing on the order to show cause, the board may affirm, amend, reverse, or nullify the order of the hearing panel in whole or in part or order other discipline. A discipline order is not effective until 28 days after it</p>	<p>(1) A hearing on the order to show cause must be heard by a subboard of at least 3 board members assigned by the chairperson. The board must make a final decision on consideration of the whole record, including a transcript of the presentation made to the subboard and the subboard's recommendation. The respondent shall appear personally at the review hearing unless excused by the board. Failure to appear may result in denial of any relief sought by the respondent, or any other action allowable under MCR 9.118(D).</p> <p>(2) If the board believes that additional testimony should be taken, it may refer the case to a hearing panel or a master. The panel or the master shall then take the additional testimony and <u>shall</u> make a supplemental report, including a transcript of the additional testimony, pleadings, exhibits, and briefs with the board. Notice of the filing of the supplemental report and a copy of the report must be served as an original report and order of a hearing panel.</p> <p>(D) Decision. After the hearing on the order to show cause, the board may affirm, amend, reverse, or nullify the order of the hearing panel in whole or in part or order other discipline. A discipline order is not effective until 28</p>

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<p>served on the respondent unless the board finds good cause for the order to take effect earlier.</p> <p>(E) Motion for Reconsideration; Stay. A motion for reconsideration may be filed at any time before the board's order takes effect. An answer to a motion for reconsideration may be filed. The board may grant a stay pending its decision on a motion for reconsideration.</p> <p>If the board grants a stay, the stay remains effective for 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration. In the absence of an order by the board, the filing of a motion for reconsideration does not stay an order of discipline.</p> <p>(F) Filing Orders. The board must file a copy of its discipline order with the Supreme Court clerk and the clerk of the county where the respondent resides and where his or her office is located. The order must be served on all parties. If the respondent requests it in writing, a dismissal order must be similarly filed and</p>	<p>is served on the respondent unless the board finds good cause for the order to take effect earlier.</p> <p>(E) Motion for Reconsideration; Stay. A motion for reconsideration may be filed at any time before the board's order takes effect. An answer to a motion for reconsideration may be filed. The board may grant a stay pending its decision on a motion for reconsideration. <u>If the discipline order is a suspension for 179 days or less, a stay of the discipline order will automatically issue on the timely filing by the respondent of a motion for reconsideration. If the discipline is greater than a 179-day suspension, the respondent may petition for a stay.</u> If the board grants a stay, the stay remains effective for 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration. In the absence of an order by the board, the filing of a motion for reconsideration does not stay an order of discipline.</p> <p>(F) Filing Orders. The board must file a copy of its discipline order with the Supreme Court clerk and the clerk of the county where the respondent resides and where his or her office is located. The order must be served on all parties. If the respondent requests it in writing, a dismissal order must be similarly filed and</p>	<p>days after it is served on the respondent unless the board finds good cause for the order to take effect earlier.</p> <p>(E) Motion for Reconsideration; Stay. A motion for reconsideration may be filed at any time before the board's order takes effect. An answer to a motion for reconsideration may be filed. The board may grant a stay pending its decision on a motion for reconsideration. <u>If the discipline order is a suspension for 179 days or less, a stay of the discipline order will automatically issue on the timely filing by the respondent of a motion for reconsideration. If the discipline is greater than a 179-day suspension, the respondent may petition for a stay.</u> If the board grants a stay, the stay remains effective for 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration. In the absence of an order by the board, the filing of a motion for reconsideration does not stay an order of discipline.</p> <p>(F) Filing Orders. The board must file a copy of its discipline order with the Supreme Court clerk and the clerk of the county where the respondent resides and where his or her office is located. The order must be served on all parties. If the respondent requests it in writing, a dismissal order must be similarly filed</p>

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<p>served.</p> <p>Rule 9.119 Conduct of Disbarred, Suspended, or Inactive Attorneys</p> <p>(A) Notification to Clients. An attorney whose license is revoked or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, or who is suspended for nondisciplinary reasons pursuant to Rule 4 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, shall, within 7 days of the effective date of the order of discipline, the transfer to inactive status or the nondisciplinary suspension, notify all of his or her active clients, in writing, by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the following:</p> <p>(1) the nature and duration of the discipline imposed, the transfer to inactive status, or the nondisciplinary suspension;</p> <p>(2) the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension;</p>	<p>served.</p> <p>Rule 9.119 Conduct of Disbarred, Suspended, or Inactive Attorneys</p> <p>(A) Notification to Clients. An attorney whose license is revoked or suspended, or <u>who has resigned, or been disbarred, or suspended, or</u> who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, or who is suspended for nondisciplinary reasons pursuant to Rule 4 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, shall, within 7 days of the effective date of the order of discipline, <u>resignation, the</u> transfer to inactive status, or the nondisciplinary suspension, notify all of his or her active clients, in writing, by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the following:</p> <p>(1) the nature and duration of the discipline imposed, the transfer to inactive status, or the nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or the resignation from membership in the State Bar of Michigan;</u></p> <p>(2) the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or</u></p>	<p>and served.</p> <p>Rule 9.119 Conduct of Disbarred, Suspended, or Inactive Attorneys</p> <p>(A) Notification to Clients. An attorney whose license is revoked or suspended, or <u>who has resigned under Rule 3 of the Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, or been disbarred, or suspended, or</u> who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, or who is suspended for nondisciplinary reasons pursuant to Rule 4 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan, shall, within 7 days of the effective date of the order of discipline, the transfer to inactive status, or the nondisciplinary suspension, notify all of his or her active clients, in writing, by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the following:</p> <p>(1) the nature and duration of the discipline imposed, the transfer to inactive status, or the nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or the resignation;</u></p> <p>(2) the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or</u></p>

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<p>(3) the attorney's inability to act as an attorney after the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension;</p> <p>(4) the location and identity of the custodian of the clients' files and records, which will be made available to them or to substitute counsel;</p> <p>(5) that the clients may wish to seek legal advice and counsel elsewhere; provided that, if the disbarred, suspended or inactive attorney was a member of a law firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent;</p> <p>(6) the address to which all correspondence to the attorney may be addressed.</p> <p>(B) Conduct in Litigated Matters. In addition to the requirements of subsection (A) of this rule, the affected attorney must, by the effective date of the order of revocation, suspension, or transfer to inactive status, in every matter in which the attorney is representing a client in litigation, file with the tribunal and all parties a notice of the attorney's</p>	<p><u>resignation</u>;</p> <p>(3) the attorney's inability to act as an attorney after the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or resignation</u>;</p> <p>(4) the location and identity of the custodian of the clients' files and records, which will be made available to them or to substitute counsel;</p> <p>(5) that the clients may wish to seek legal advice and counsel elsewhere; provided that, if the disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney was a member of a law firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent;</p> <p>(6) the address to which all correspondence to the attorney may be addressed.</p> <p>(B) Conduct in Litigated Matters. In addition to the requirements of subsection (A) of this rule, the affected attorney must, by the effective date of the order of revocation-disbarment, suspension, or transfer to inactive status, <u>or of a resignation</u>, in every matter in which the attorney is representing a client in litigation, file with the tribunal and all</p>	<p><u>resignation</u>;</p> <p>(3) the attorney's inability to act as an attorney after the effective date of such discipline, transfer to inactive status, or nondisciplinary suspension, <u>or resignation</u>;</p> <p>(4) the location and identity of the custodian of the clients' files and records, which will be made available to them or to substitute counsel;</p> <p>(5) that the clients may wish to seek legal advice and counsel elsewhere; provided that, if the disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney was a member of a law firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent;</p> <p>(6) the address to which all correspondence to the attorney may be addressed.</p> <p>(B) Conduct in Litigated Matters. In addition to the requirements of subsection (A) of this rule, the affected attorney must, by the effective date of the order of revocation-disbarment, suspension, or transfer to inactive status, <u>or of a resignation</u>, in every matter in which the attorney is representing a client in litigation, file with the tribunal and all</p>

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<p>disqualification from the practice of law.</p> <p>(C) Filing of Proof of Compliance. Within 14 days after the effective date of the order of revocation, suspension, or transfer to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, the disbarred, suspended, or inactive attorney shall file with the administrator and the board an affidavit showing full compliance with this rule. The affidavit must include as an appendix copies of the disclosure notices and mailing receipts required under subrules (A) and (B) of this rule. A disbarred, suspended, or inactive attorney shall keep and maintain records of the various steps taken under this rule so that, in any subsequent proceeding instituted by or against him or her, proof of compliance with this rule and with the disbarment or suspension order will be available.</p>	<p>parties a notice of the attorney's disqualification from the practice of law. <u>The affected attorney shall either file a motion to withdraw from the representation, or, with the client's knowledge and consent, a substitution of counsel.</u></p> <p>(C) Filing of Proof of Compliance. Within 14 days after the effective date of the order of revocation <u>disbarment</u>, suspension, or transfer to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or of a resignation</u>, the disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney shall file with the administrator and the board an affidavit showing full compliance with this rule. The affidavit must include as an appendix copies of the disclosure notices and mailing receipts required under subrules (A) and (B) of this rule. <u>The affidavit must set forth any claim by the affected attorney that he or she does not have active clients at the time of the effective date of the change in status.</u> A disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney shall keep and maintain records of the various steps taken under this rule so that, in any subsequent proceeding instituted by or against him or her, proof of compliance with this rule and with the disbarment or suspension order will be available.</p>	<p>parties a notice of the attorney's disqualification from the practice of law. <u>The affected attorney shall either file a motion to withdraw from the representation, or, with the client's knowledge and consent, a substitution of counsel.</u></p> <p>(C) Filing of Proof of Compliance. Within 14 days after the effective date of the order of revocation <u>disbarment</u>, suspension, or transfer to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or of a resignation</u>, the disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney shall file with the administrator and the board an affidavit showing full compliance with this rule. The affidavit must include as an appendix copies of the disclosure notices and mailing receipts required under subrules (A) and (B) of this rule. <u>The affidavit must set forth any claim by the affected attorney that he or she does not have active clients at the time of the effective date of the change in status.</u> A disbarred, suspended, or inactive, <u>or resigned</u> attorney shall keep and maintain records of the various steps taken under this rule so that, in any subsequent proceeding instituted by or against him or her, proof of compliance with this rule and with the disbarment or suspension order will be available.</p>

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<p>(D) Conduct After Entry of Order Prior to Effective Date. A disbarred or suspended attorney, after entry of the order of revocation or suspension and prior to its effective date, shall not accept any new retainer or engagement as attorney for another in any new case or legal matter of any nature, unless specifically authorized by the board chairperson upon a showing of good cause and a finding that it is not contrary to the interests of the public and profession. However, during the period between the entry of the order and its effective date, the suspended or disbarred attorney may complete, on behalf of any existing client, all matters that were pending on the entry date.</p> <p>(E) Conduct After Effective Date of Order. An attorney who is disbarred or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121 is, during the period of disbarment, suspension, or inactivity forbidden from:</p> <p>(1) practicing law in any form;</p>	<p>(D) Conduct After Entry of Order Prior to Effective Date. A disbarred or suspended attorney, after entry of the order of revocation <u>disbarment</u> or suspension and prior to its effective date, shall not accept any new retainer or engagement as an attorney for another in any new case or legal matter of any nature, unless specifically authorized by the board chairperson upon a showing of good cause and a finding that it is not contrary to the interests of the public and profession. However, during the period between the entry of the order and its effective date, the suspended or disbarred attorney may complete, on behalf of any existing client, all matters that were pending on the entry date.</p> <p>(E) Conduct After Effective Date of Order. An attorney who is disbarred, resigned or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or who resigns</u> is, during the period of disbarment, suspension, or inactivity, <u>or from and after the date of resignation</u>, forbidden from:</p> <p>(1) practicing law in any form;</p> <p><u>(2) contact either in person, by telephone, or by electronic means with clients or potential clients of a lawyer or law firm either as a paralegal, law clerk, legal</u></p>	<p>(D) Conduct After Entry of Order Prior to Effective Date. A disbarred or suspended attorney, after entry of the order of revocation <u>disbarment</u> or suspension and prior to its effective date, shall not accept any new retainer or engagement as an attorney for another in any new case or legal matter of any nature, unless specifically authorized by the board chairperson upon a showing of good cause and a finding that it is not contrary to the interests of the public and profession. However, during the period between the entry of the order and its effective date, the suspended or disbarred attorney may complete, on behalf of any existing client, all matters that were pending on the entry date.</p> <p>(E) Conduct After Effective Date of Order. An attorney who is disbarred, resigned or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or who resigns</u> is, during the period of disbarment, suspension, or inactivity, <u>or from and after the date of resignation</u>, forbidden from:</p> <p>(1) practicing law in any form;</p> <p><u>(2) contact either in person, by telephone, or by electronic means, with clients or potential clients of a lawyer or law firm either as a paralegal, law clerk, legal</u></p>

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<p>(2) appearing as an attorney before any court, judge, justice, board, commission, or other public authority; and</p> <p>(3) holding himself or herself out as an attorney by any means.</p> <p>(F) Compensation of Disbarred, Suspended, or Inactive Attorney. An attorney whose license is revoked or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121 may not share in any legal fees for legal services performed by another attorney during the period of disqualification from the practice of law. A disbarred, suspended, or inactive attorney may be compensated on a quantum meruit basis for legal services rendered and expenses paid by him or her prior to the effective date of the revocation, suspension, or transfer to inactive status.</p> <p>(G) Inventory. If the attorney whose license is revoked or suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121 was a member of a firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent. If an attorney is transferred to inactive status</p>	<p><u>assistant, or lawyer;</u></p> <p>(23) appearing as an attorney before any court, judge, justice, board, commission, or other public authority; and</p> <p>(34) holding himself or herself out as an attorney by any means.</p> <p>(F) Compensation of Disbarred, Suspended, or Inactive Attorney. An attorney whose license is revoked <u>who has been disbarred</u> or suspended, <u>has resigned</u>, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121 may not share in any legal fees for legal services performed by another attorney during the period of disqualification from the practice of law. A disbarred, suspended, <u>resigned</u> or inactive attorney may be compensated on a quantum meruit basis for legal services rendered and expenses paid by him or her prior to the effective date of the revocation-disbarment, suspension, <u>resignation</u>, or transfer to inactive status.</p> <p>(G) Inventory <u>Receivership</u>.</p> <p>(1) <u>Attorney with a firm</u>. If the-an <u>an attorney whose license who is a member of a firm is revoked-disbarred, or</u> suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or</u></p>	<p><u>assistant, or lawyer;</u></p> <p>(23) appearing as an attorney before any court, judge, justice, board, commission, or other public authority; and</p> <p>(34) holding himself or herself out as an attorney by any means.</p> <p>(F) Compensation of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Inactive Attorney. An attorney whose license is revoked who has been disbarred or suspended, <u>has resigned</u>, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121 may not share in any legal fees for legal services performed by another attorney during the period of disqualification from the practice of law. A disbarred, suspended, <u>resigned</u> or inactive attorney may be compensated on a quantum meruit basis for legal services rendered and expenses paid by him or her prior to the effective date of the revocation-disbarment, suspension, <u>resignation</u>, or transfer to inactive status.</p> <p>(G) Inventory <u>Receivership</u>.</p> <p>(1) <u>Attorney with a firm</u>. If the-an <u>an attorney whose license who is a member of a firm is revoked-disbarred, or</u> suspended, or who is transferred to inactive status pursuant to MCR 9.121, <u>or</u></p>

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<p>or is disbarred or suspended and fails to give notice under the rule, or disappears or dies, and there is no partner, executor or other responsible person capable of conducting the attorney's affairs, the administrator may ask the chief judge in the judicial circuit in which the attorney maintained his or her practice to appoint a person to inventory the attorney's files and to take any action necessary to protect the interests of the attorney and the attorney's clients. The person appointed may not disclose any information contained in any inventoried file without the client's written consent. The person appointed is analogous to a receiver operating under the direction of the circuit court.</p>	<p><u>resigns his or her license to practice law was a member of a firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent. <u>Copies of the signed consents shall be maintained with the client file.</u></u></p> <p><u>(2) Attorney practicing alone.</u> If an attorney is transferred to inactive status, <u>resigns</u>, or is disbarred or suspended and fails to give notice under the rule, or disappears, <u>is imprisoned</u>, or dies, and there is no partner, executor or other responsible person capable of conducting the attorney's affairs, the administrator may ask the chief judge <u>of the probate court in the judicial circuit county</u> in which the attorney maintained his or her practice to appoint a person to <u>act as a receiver with necessary powers, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) To obtain and inventory the attorney's files;</u></p> <p><u>(b) and to To take any action necessary to protect the interests of the attorney and the attorney's clients;</u></p> <p><u>(c) To change the address at which the attorney's mail is delivered and to open the mail; or</u></p> <p><u>(d) To secure (garner) the lawyer's bank</u></p>	<p><u>resigns his or her license to practice law was a member of a firm, the firm may continue to represent each client with the client's express written consent. <u>Copies of the signed consents shall be maintained with the client file.</u></u></p> <p><u>(2) Attorney practicing alone.</u> If an attorney is transferred to inactive status, <u>resigns</u>, or is disbarred or suspended and fails to give notice under the rule, or disappears, <u>is imprisoned</u>, or dies, and there is no partner, executor or other responsible person capable of conducting the attorney's affairs, the administrator may ask the chief judge <u>of the probate court in the judicial circuit county</u> in which the attorney maintained his or her practice to appoint a person to <u>act as a receiver with necessary powers, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) To obtain and inventory the attorney's files;</u></p> <p><u>(b) and to To take any action necessary to protect the interests of the attorney and the attorney's clients;</u></p> <p><u>(c) To change the address at which the attorney's mail is delivered and to open the mail; or</u></p> <p><u>(d) To secure (garner) the lawyer's bank</u></p>

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	<p><u>accounts.</u></p> <p>The person appointed may not disclose any information contained in any inventoried file without the client's written consent. The person appointed is analogous to a receiver operating under the direction of the circuit <u>probate</u> court.</p> <p><u>(3) Confidentiality. The person appointed may not disclose to any third parties any information protected by MRPC 1.6 without the client's written consent.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Costs. In actions commenced by the grievance administrator under this rule, courts shall not require the grievance administrator to pay filing or other court fees or costs, including fees and costs for filing executed wills located in the files and records in the inventoried files.</u></p> <p><u>(5) Publication of Notice. Upon receipt of notification from the receiver, the State Bar shall publish in the Michigan Bar Journal notice of the receivership, including the name and address of the subject attorney, and the name, address, and telephone number of the receiver.</u></p>	<p><u>accounts.</u></p> <p>The person appointed may not disclose any information contained in any inventoried file without the client's written consent. The person appointed is analogous to a receiver operating under the direction of the circuit <u>probate</u> court.</p> <p><u>(3) Confidentiality. The person appointed may not disclose to any third parties any information protected by MRPC 1.6 without the client's written consent.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Costs. In actions commenced by the grievance administrator under this rule, courts shall not require the grievance administrator to pay filing or other court fees or costs, including fees and costs for filing executed wills located in the files and records in the inventoried files.</u></p> <p><u>(5) Publication of Notice. Upon receipt of notification from the receiver, the State Bar shall publish in the Michigan Bar Journal notice of the receivership, including the name and address of the subject attorney, and the name, address, and telephone number of the receiver.</u></p>

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<p>Rule 9.120 Conviction of Criminal Offense</p> <p>(A) Notification of the Grievance Administrator and the Attorney Discipline Board.</p> <p>When a lawyer is convicted of a crime, the lawyer, the prosecutor or other authority who prosecuted the lawyer, and the defense attorney who represented the lawyer must notify the grievance administrator and the board of the conviction. This notice must be given in writing within 14 days after the conviction.</p>	<p>Rule 9.120 Conviction of Criminal Offense; <u>Reciprocal Discipline</u></p> <p>(A) Notification of the Grievance Administrator and the Attorney Discipline Board</p> <p>(1) When a lawyer is convicted of a crime, the lawyer, the prosecutor or other authority who prosecuted the lawyer, and the defense attorney who represented the lawyer must notify the grievance administrator and the board of the conviction. This notice must be given in writing within 14 days after the conviction.</p> <p>(2) <u>A lawyer who has been the subject of an order of discipline or transfer to inactive status by any court of record or any body authorized by law or by rule of court to conduct disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, of the United States, or of any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or who has resigned from the bar or roster of attorneys in lieu of discipline by, or during the pendency of, discipline proceedings before such court or body shall inform the grievance administrator and board of entry of such order, transfer, or resignation within 14 days of the entry of the order, transfer, or resignation.</u></p>	<p>Rule 9.120 Conviction of Criminal Offense; <u>Reciprocal Discipline</u></p> <p>(A) Notification of the Grievance Administrator and the Attorney Discipline Board</p> <p>(1) When a lawyer is convicted of a crime, the lawyer, the prosecutor or other authority who prosecuted the lawyer, and the defense attorney who represented the lawyer must notify the grievance administrator and the board of the conviction. This notice must be given in writing within 14 days after the conviction.</p> <p>(2) <u>A lawyer who has been the subject of an order of discipline or transfer to inactive status by any court of record or any body authorized by law or by rule of court to conduct disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, of the United States, or of any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or who has resigned from the bar or roster of attorneys in lieu of discipline by, or during the pendency of, discipline proceedings before such court or body shall inform the grievance administrator and board of entry of such order, transfer, or resignation within 14 days of the entry of the order, transfer, or resignation.</u></p>

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<p>(B) Suspension.</p> <p>(1) On conviction of a felony, an attorney is automatically suspended until the effective date of an order filed by a hearing panel under MCR 9.115(J). A conviction occurs upon the return of a verdict of guilty or upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. The board may, on the attorney's motion, set aside the automatic suspension when it appears consistent with the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the profession, the protection of the public, and the interests of justice. The board must set aside the automatic suspension if the felony conviction is vacated, reversed, or otherwise set aside for any reason by the trial court or an appellate court.</p> <p>(2) In a disciplinary proceeding instituted against an attorney based on the attorney's conviction of a criminal offense, a certified copy of the judgment of conviction is conclusive proof of the commission of the criminal offense.</p> <p>(3) The administrator may file with the board a judgment of conviction showing that an attorney has violated a criminal law of a state or of the United States. The board shall then order the attorney to show cause why a final order of discipline</p>	<p>(B) Suspension. <u>Criminal Conviction.</u></p> <p>(1) On conviction of a felony, an attorney is automatically suspended until the effective date of an order filed by a hearing panel under MCR 9.115(J). A conviction occurs upon the return of a verdict of guilty or upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. The board may, on the attorney's motion, set aside the automatic suspension when it appears consistent with the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the profession, the protection of the public, and the interests of justice. The board must set aside the automatic suspension if the felony conviction is vacated, reversed, or otherwise set aside for any reason by the trial court or an appellate court.</p> <p>(2) In a disciplinary proceeding instituted against an attorney based on the attorney's conviction of a criminal offense, a certified copy of the judgment of conviction is conclusive proof of the commission of the criminal offense.</p> <p>(3) The administrator may file with the board a judgment of conviction showing that an attorney has violated a criminal law of a state or of the United States. The board shall then order the attorney to show cause why a final order of discipline</p>	<p>(B) Suspension. <u>Criminal Conviction.</u></p> <p>(1) On conviction of a felony, an attorney is automatically suspended until the effective date of an order filed by a hearing panel under MCR 9.115(J). A conviction occurs upon the return of a verdict of guilty or upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. The board may, on the attorney's motion, set aside the automatic suspension when it appears consistent with the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the profession, the protection of the public, and the interests of justice. The board must set aside the automatic suspension if the felony conviction is vacated, reversed, or otherwise set aside for any reason by the trial court or an appellate court.</p> <p>(2) In a disciplinary proceeding instituted against an attorney based on the attorney's conviction of a criminal offense, a certified copy of the judgment of conviction is conclusive proof of the commission of the criminal offense.</p> <p>(3) The administrator may file with the board a judgment of conviction showing that an attorney has violated a criminal law of a state or of the United States, <u>an ordinance, or tribal law pursuant to MCR 2.615.</u> The board shall then order</p>

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<p>should not be entered, and the board shall refer the proceeding to a hearing panel for hearing. At the hearing, questions as to the validity of the conviction, alleged trial errors, and the availability of appellate remedies shall not be considered. After the hearing, the panel shall issue an order under MCR 9.115(J).</p> <p>(C) Pardon; Conviction Reversed. On a pardon the board may, and on a reversal the board must, by order filed and served under MCR 9.118(E), vacate the suspension. The attorney's name must be returned to the roster of Michigan attorneys and counselors at law, but the administrator may nevertheless proceed against the respondent for misconduct which had led to the criminal charge.</p>	<p>should not be entered, and the board shall refer the proceeding to a hearing panel for hearing. At the hearing, questions as to the validity of the conviction, alleged trial errors, and the availability of appellate remedies shall not be considered. After the hearing, the panel shall issue an order under MCR 9.115(J).</p> <p>(C) Pardon; Conviction Reversed. (4) On a pardon the board may, and on a reversal <u>of the conviction</u> the board must, by order filed and served under MCR 9.118(E)(F), vacate the suspension <u>order of discipline</u>. The attorney's name must be returned to the roster of Michigan attorneys and counselors at law, but the administrator may nevertheless proceed against the respondent for misconduct which had led to the criminal charge.</p> <p><u>(C) Reciprocal Discipline.</u></p> <p><u>(1) A certified copy of a final adjudication by any court of record or any body authorized by law or by rule of court to conduct disciplinary proceedings against attorneys by any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, a United States court, or a federal administrative agency, determining that an attorney, whether or</u></p>	<p>the attorney to show cause why a final order of discipline should not be entered, and the board shall refer the proceeding to a hearing panel for hearing. At the hearing, questions as to the validity of the conviction, alleged trial errors, and the availability of appellate remedies shall not be considered. After the hearing, the panel shall issue an order under MCR 9.115(J).</p> <p>(C) Pardon; Conviction Reversed. (4) On a pardon the board may, and on a reversal <u>of the conviction</u> the board must, by order filed and served under MCR 9.118(E)(F), vacate the suspension <u>order of discipline</u>. The attorney's name must be returned to the roster of Michigan attorneys and counselors at law, but the administrator may nevertheless proceed against the respondent for misconduct which had led to the criminal charge.</p> <p><u>(C) Reciprocal Discipline.</u></p> <p><u>(1) A certified copy of a final adjudication by any court of record or any body authorized by law or by rule of court to conduct disciplinary proceedings against attorneys by any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, a United States court, or a federal administrative agency, determining that an attorney, whether or</u></p>

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	<p><u>not admitted in that jurisdiction, has committed misconduct or has been transferred to disability inactive status, shall establish conclusively the misconduct or the disability for purposes of a proceeding under subchapter 9.120 of these rules and comparable discipline or transfer shall be imposed in the Michigan proceeding unless the respondent was not afforded due process of law in the course of the original proceedings, the imposition of comparable discipline or transfer in Michigan would be clearly inappropriate, or the reason for the original transfer to disability inactive status no longer exists.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Upon the filing by the grievance administrator of a certified copy of final adjudication described in paragraph (C)(1) with the board, the board shall issue an order directed to the lawyer and the administrator:</u></p> <p><u>(a) attaching a copy of the order from the other jurisdiction; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) directing, that, within 21 days from service of the order, the lawyer and administrator shall inform the board (i) of any objection to the imposition of comparable discipline or disability inactive status in Michigan based on the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1) of</u></p>	<p><u>not admitted in that jurisdiction, has committed misconduct or has been transferred to disability inactive status, shall establish conclusively the misconduct or the disability for purposes of a proceeding under subchapter 9.120 of these rules and comparable discipline or transfer shall be imposed in the Michigan proceeding unless the respondent was not afforded due process of law in the course of the original proceedings, the imposition of comparable discipline or transfer in Michigan would be clearly inappropriate, or the reason for the original transfer to disability inactive status no longer exists.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Upon the filing by the grievance administrator of a certified copy of final adjudication described in paragraph (C)(1) with the board, the board shall issue an order directed to the lawyer and the administrator:</u></p> <p><u>(a) attaching a copy of the order from the other jurisdiction; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) directing, that, within 21 days from service of the order, the lawyer and administrator shall inform the board (i) of any objection to the imposition of comparable discipline or disability inactive status in Michigan based on the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1) of</u></p>

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	<p><u>this rule, and (ii) whether a hearing is requested.</u></p> <p><u>(3) Upon receipt of an objection to the imposition of comparable discipline or disability inactive status raising one or more of the issues identified in paragraph (C)(1) of this rule, the board shall assign the matter to a hearing panel for disposition. The opposing party shall have 21 days to reply to an objection. If a hearing is requested, and the hearing panel grants the request, the hearing shall be held in accordance with the procedures set forth in MCR 9.115 except as otherwise provided in this rule.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Papers filed under this rule shall conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of subchapter 2.100 and shall be filed with the board and served on the opposing party and each member of the hearing panel once assigned.</u></p> <p><u>(5) The burden is on the party seeking to avoid the imposition of comparable discipline or transfer to disability inactive status to demonstrate that it is not appropriate for one or more of the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1). “Comparable” discipline does not mean that the dates of a period of disqualification from practice in this state must coincide with the dates of the period</u></p>	<p><u>this rule, and (ii) whether a hearing is requested.</u></p> <p><u>(3) Upon receipt of an objection to the imposition of comparable discipline or disability inactive status raising one or more of the issues identified in paragraph (C)(1) of this rule, the board shall assign the matter to a hearing panel for disposition. The opposing party shall have 21 days to reply to an objection. If a hearing is requested, and the hearing panel grants the request, the hearing shall be held in accordance with the procedures set forth in MCR 9.115 except as otherwise provided in this rule.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Papers filed under this rule shall conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of subchapter 2.100 and shall be filed with the board and served on the opposing party and each member of the hearing panel once assigned.</u></p> <p><u>(5) The burden is on the party seeking to avoid the imposition of comparable discipline or transfer to disability inactive status to demonstrate that it is not appropriate for one or more of the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1). “Comparable” discipline does not mean that the dates of a period of disqualification from practice in this state must coincide with the dates of the</u></p>

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<p>Rule 9.121 Attorney Declared to be Incompetent or Alleged to be Incapacitated or Asserting Impaired Ability</p> <p>(A) Adjudication by Court. If an attorney</p>	<p><u>of disqualification, if any, in the original jurisdiction.</u></p> <p><u>(6) If the 21 day period discussed in paragraph (C)(2)(b) has expired without objection by either party, the respondent is in default, with the same effect as a default in a civil action, and the board shall impose comparable discipline or transfer to disability inactive status unless it appears that one of the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1) of this rule requires a different result, in which case the board shall schedule a hearing in accord with paragraph (3) of this rule. An order entered pursuant to this subparagraph may be set aside if the requirements of MCR 2.603(D) are established.</u></p> <p><u>(7) In the event the discipline or transfer to disability inactive status imposed in the original jurisdiction is stayed, any reciprocal discipline imposed in Michigan shall be deferred until the stay expires.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.121 Attorney Declared to be Incompetent or Alleged to be Incapacitated or Asserting Impaired Ability</p> <p>(A) Adjudication by Court. If an attorney</p>	<p><u>period of disqualification, if any, in the original jurisdiction.</u></p> <p><u>(6) If the 21 day period discussed in paragraph (C)(2)(b) has expired without objection by either party, the respondent is in default, with the same effect as a default in a civil action, and the board shall impose comparable discipline or transfer to disability inactive status unless it appears that one of the grounds set forth in paragraph (C)(1) of this rule requires a different result, in which case the board shall schedule a hearing in accord with paragraph (3) of this rule. An order entered pursuant to this subparagraph may be set aside if the requirements of MCR 2.603(D) are established.</u></p> <p><u>(7) In the event the discipline or transfer to disability inactive status imposed in the original jurisdiction is stayed, any reciprocal discipline imposed in Michigan shall be deferred until the stay expires.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.121 Attorney Declared to be Incompetent or Alleged to be Incapacitated or Asserting Impaired Ability</p> <p>(A) Adjudication by Court. If an attorney</p>

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<p>has been judicially declared incompetent or involuntarily committed on the grounds of incompetency or disability, the board, on proper proof of the fact, must enter an order effective immediately transferring the attorney to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(B) Allegations of Incompetency or Incapacity.</p> <p>(1) If it is alleged in a complaint by the administrator that an attorney is incapacitated to continue the practice of law because of mental or physical infirmity or disability or because of addiction to drugs or intoxicants, a hearing panel shall take action necessary to determine whether the attorney is incapacitated, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts the board designates.</p>	<p>has been judicially declared incompetent or involuntarily committed on the grounds of incompetency or disability, the board, on proper proof of the fact, must enter an order effective immediately transferring the attorney to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(B) Allegations of Incompetency or Incapacity.</p> <p>(1) If it is alleged in a complaint by the administrator that an attorney is incapacitated to continue the practice of law because of mental or physical infirmity or disability or because of addiction to drugs or intoxicants, a hearing panel shall take action necessary to determine whether the attorney is incapacitated, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts the board designates.;</p> <p><u>(a) Examination.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Upon a showing of good cause that a mental or physical condition is the basis of respondent's incompetency or incapacity as alleged in a complaint by the administrator, a hearing panel may order respondent to submit to one or more medical examination(s) or psychological examination(s) that are relevant to a</u></p>	<p>has been judicially declared incompetent or involuntarily committed on the grounds of incompetency or disability, the board, on proper proof of the fact, must enter an order effective immediately transferring the attorney to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(B) Allegations of Incompetency or Incapacity.</p> <p>(1) If it is alleged in a complaint by the administrator that an attorney is incapacitated to continue the practice of law because of mental or physical infirmity or disability or because of addiction to drugs or intoxicants, a hearing panel shall take action necessary to determine whether the attorney is incapacitated, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts the board designates.;</p> <p><u>(a) Independent examination.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Upon demand by the administrator or pursuant to an order of a panel, a respondent may be required to submit to one or more medical examination or psychological examination(s) by board-certified or other licensed professionals. Within 30 days of the conclusion of the examination and testing, the medical</u></p>

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	<p><u>condition of respondent shown to be in controversy.</u></p> <p><u>(2) If testing is ordered, the administrator and respondent may stipulate to the expert(s) who will conduct the examination(s), prepare a report within 28 days of the conclusion of the examination(s), and provide a copy of said report to both parties. The content of a report prepared by an expert(s) pursuant to this paragraph is admissible into evidence in the proceedings, subject to relevancy objections.</u></p> <p><u>(3) If the administrator and/or respondent hire their own expert(s) to conduct the examination(s), the expert(s) will conduct the examination(s), prepare a report within 28 days of the conclusion of the examination(s), and provide a copy of said report to both parties. A report prepared pursuant to this paragraph is only admissible as substantive evidence upon stipulation by both parties. The respondent will be responsible for the expenses incurred by retaining his or her examiner.</u></p> <p><u>(4) On its own motion or on the motion of either party, the hearing panel may appoint an expert of its own selection to conduct the necessary examination(s). The expert so appointed will conduct the</u></p>	<p><u>examiner shall prepare a report which includes:</u></p> <p><u>(A) The expert's resume or curriculum vitae;</u></p> <p><u>(B) A statement of facts, and a list of the tests which were administered and the test results;</u></p> <p><u>(C) A diagnosis, prognosis, a statement of limitations on the opinion because of the scope of the examination or testing, and recommendation for treatment, if any; and</u></p> <p><u>(D) No physician-patient privilege shall apply under this rule.</u></p> <p><u>(2) The independent medical examiner shall provide the report to the panel, the administrator and the respondent. The report shall be admissible into evidence in the proceedings.</u></p> <p><u>(3) The respondent is entitled to be examined by a qualified professional at his or her own expense, but such examiner shall prepare a report in accord with this rule. The respondent shall provide a copy of the report to the administrator within 30 days of the date of its preparation. Failure to provide a timely copy of the report to the grievance</u></p>

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<p>(2) The hearing panel shall provide notice to the attorney of the proceedings and</p>	<p><u>examination(s), prepare a report within 28 days of the conclusion of the examination(s), and provide a copy of said report to both parties. The content of a report prepared by an expert(s) pursuant to this paragraph is admissible into evidence in the proceedings unless, within 14 days of delivery of the report, a party objects, in which case either party may subpoena the expert to testify at the hearing at that party's expense.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Expert's Report</u></p> <p><u>The expert's report as required by paragraph (a) shall include:</u></p> <p><u>(i) The expert's resume or curriculum vitae;</u></p> <p><u>(ii) A statement of facts, and a list of the tests which were administered and the test results;</u></p> <p><u>(iii) A diagnosis, prognosis, a statement of limitations on the opinion because of the scope of the examination or testing, and recommendation for treatment, if any; and</u></p> <p><u>(iv) No physician-patient privilege shall apply under this rule.</u></p> <p>(2) The hearing panel shall provide notice to the attorney of the proceedings and</p>	<p><u>administrator shall result in the inability of the respondent to offer the report into evidence at any subsequent formal disciplinary proceeding. The report is otherwise admissible into the record.</u></p> <p>(2) The hearing panel shall <u>When the administrator files a petition to transfer</u></p>

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<p>appoint an attorney to represent him or her if he or she is without representation.</p> <p>(3) If, after a hearing, the hearing panel concludes that the attorney is incapacitated from continuing to practice law, it shall enter an order transferring him or her to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(4) Pending disciplinary proceedings against the attorney must be held in abeyance.</p> <p>(5) Proceedings conducted under this subrule are subject to review by the board as provided in MCR 9.118.</p>	<p>appoint an attorney to represent him or her if he or she is without representation.</p> <p>(3) If, after a hearing, the hearing panel concludes that the attorney is incapacitated from continuing to practice law, it shall enter an order transferring him or her to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(4) Pending disciplinary proceedings against the attorney must be held in abeyance.</p> <p>(5) Proceedings conducted under this subrule are subject to review by the board as provided in MCR 9.118.</p>	<p>provide notice to the an attorney of the proceedings and appoint an attorney to represent him or her if he or she is without representation. <u>to inactive status, the petition shall be served on respondent according to the provisions of MCR 9.115(C).</u></p> <p><u>(3) Upon the request of a party, or on its own motion, and following a finding of good cause, a panel may recommend the appointment of counsel by the board to represent the respondent if he or she is without representation.</u></p> <p>(34) If, after a hearing, the hearing panel concludes that the attorney is incapacitated from continuing to practice law, it shall enter an order transferring him or her to inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the board.</p> <p>(45) Pending disciplinary proceedings against the attorney <u>shall be administratively closed without prejudice to future prosecution upon the return of the lawyer to active status</u> must be held in abeyance.</p> <p>(56) Proceedings conducted under this subrule are subject to review by the board as provided in MCR 9.118.</p>

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<p>(C) Assertion of Impaired Ability; Probation.</p> <p>(1) If, in response to a formal complaint filed under subrule 9.115(B), the respondent asserts in mitigation and thereafter demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that</p> <p>(a) during the period when the conduct which is the subject of the complaint occurred, his or her ability to practice law competently was materially impaired by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction,</p> <p>(b) the impairment was the cause of or substantially contributed to that conduct,</p> <p>(c) the cause of the impairment is susceptible to treatment, and</p> <p>(d) he or she in good faith intends to undergo treatment, and submits a detailed plan for such treatment, the hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may enter an order placing the respondent on probation for a specific period not to exceed 2 years if it specifically finds that an order of probation is not contrary to the public interest.</p>	<p>(C) Assertion of Impaired Ability; Probation.</p> <p>(1) If, in response to a formal complaint filed under subrule 9.115(B), the respondent asserts in mitigation and thereafter demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that</p> <p>(a) during the period when the conduct which is the subject of the complaint occurred, his or her ability to practice law competently was materially impaired by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction,</p> <p>(b) the impairment was the cause of or substantially contributed to that conduct,</p> <p>(c) the cause of the impairment is susceptible to treatment, and</p> <p>(d) he or she in good faith intends to undergo treatment, and submits a detailed plan for such treatment, the hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may enter an order placing the respondent on probation for a specific period not to exceed 2 years if it specifically finds that an order of probation is not contrary to the public interest.</p>	<p>(C) Assertion of Impaired Ability; Probation.</p> <p>(1) If, in response to a formal complaint filed under subrule 9.115(B), the respondent asserts in mitigation and thereafter demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that</p> <p>(a) during the period when the conduct which is the subject of the complaint occurred, his or her ability to practice law competently was materially impaired by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction,</p> <p>(b) the impairment was the cause of or substantially contributed to that conduct,</p> <p>(c) the cause of the impairment is susceptible to treatment, and</p> <p>(d) he or she in good faith intends to undergo treatment, and submits a detailed plan for such treatment, the hearing panel, the board, or the Supreme Court may enter an order placing the respondent on probation for a specific period not to exceed <u>3</u> 2 years if it specifically finds that an order of probation is not contrary to the public interest.</p>

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<p>(2) If the respondent alleges impairment by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction pursuant to subrule (C)(1), the hearing panel may order the respondent to submit to a physical or mental examination by a physician selected by the hearing panel or the board, which physician shall report to the hearing panel or board. The parties may obtain a psychiatric or medical evaluation at their own expense by examiners of their own choosing. No physician-patient privilege shall apply under this rule. The respondent's attorney may be present at an examination. A respondent who fails or refuses to comply with an examination order, or refuses to undergo an examination requested by the administrator, shall not be eligible for probation.</p> <p>(3) The probation order may</p> <p>(a) specify the treatment the respondent is to undergo,</p> <p>(b) require the respondent to practice law only under the direct supervision of other attorneys, or</p>	<p>(2) If the respondent alleges impairment by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction pursuant to subrule (C)(1), the hearing panel may order the respondent to submit to a physical or mental examination by a physician selected by the hearing panel or the board, which physician shall report to the hearing panel or board. The parties may obtain a psychiatric or medical evaluation at their own expense by examiners of their own choosing. No physician-patient privilege shall apply under this rule. The respondent's attorney may be present at an examination. <u>in accord with the procedure set forth in MCR 9.121(B)(1)(a).</u> The panel may direct that the expense of the examination be paid by the respondent. A respondent who fails or refuses to comply with an examination order, or refuses to undergo an examination requested by the administrator, shall not be eligible for probation.</p> <p>(3) The probation order may</p> <p>(a) <u>must</u> specify the treatment the respondent is to undergo,</p> <p>(b) <u>may</u> require the respondent to practice law only under the direct supervision of other attorneys, or</p>	<p>(2) If the respondent alleges impairment by physical or mental disability or by drug or alcohol addiction pursuant to subrule (C)(1), the hearing panel may order the respondent to submit to a physical or mental examination by a physician selected by the hearing panel or the board, which physician shall report to the hearing panel or board. The parties may obtain a psychiatric or medical evaluation at their own expense by examiners of their own choosing. No physician-patient privilege shall apply under this rule. The respondent's attorney may be present at an examination. <u>in accord with the procedure set forth in MCR 9.121(B)(1)(a).</u> The panel may direct that the expense of the examination <u>be paid by the respondent.</u> A respondent who fails or refuses to comply with an examination order, or refuses to undergo an examination requested by the administrator, shall not be eligible for probation.</p> <p>(3) The probation order may</p> <p>(a) <u>must</u> specify the treatment the respondent is to undergo,</p> <p>(b) <u>may</u> require the respondent to practice law only under the direct supervision of other attorneys, or</p>

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<p>(c) include any other terms the evidence shows are likely to eliminate the impairment without subjecting the respondent's clients or the public to a substantial risk of harm because the respondent is permitted to continue to practice law during the probation period.</p> <p>(4) The probation order expires on the date specified in it unless the administrator petitions for, and the hearing panel, board, or court grants, an extension. An extension may not exceed 2 years. A probation order may be dissolved if the respondent demonstrates that the impairment giving rise to the probation order has been removed and that the probation order has been fully complied with, but only one motion to accelerate dissolution of a probation order may be filed during the probation period.</p> <p>(5) On proof that a respondent has violated a probation order, he or she may be suspended or disbarred.</p> <p>(D) Publication of Change in Status. The board must publish in the Michigan Bar Journal a notice of transfer to inactive status. A copy of the notice and the order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118.</p>	<p>(c) <u>may</u> include any other terms the evidence shows are likely to eliminate the impairment without subjecting the respondent's clients or the public to a substantial risk of harm because the respondent is permitted to continue to practice law during the probation period.</p> <p>(4) <u>A respondent may be placed on probation for up to 2 years.</u> The probation order expires on the date specified in it unless the administrator petitions for, and the hearing panel, board, or court grants, an extension. An extension may not exceed 2 years. A probation order may be dissolved if the respondent demonstrates that the impairment giving rise to the probation order has been removed and that the probation order has been fully complied with, but only one motion to accelerate dissolution of a probation order may be filed during the probation period.</p> <p>(5) On proof that a respondent has violated a probation order, he or she may be suspended or disbarred.</p> <p>(D) Publication of Change in Status. The board must publish in the Michigan Bar Journal a notice of transfer to inactive status. A copy of the notice and the order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118.</p>	<p>(c) <u>may</u> include any other terms the evidence shows are likely to eliminate the impairment without subjecting the respondent's clients or the public to a substantial risk of harm because the respondent is permitted to continue to practice law during the probation period.</p> <p>(4) <u>A respondent may be placed on probation for up to 3 years.</u> The probation order expires on the date specified in it unless the administrator petitions for, and the hearing panel, board, or court grants, an extension. An extension may not exceed 2 <u>3</u> years. A probation order may be dissolved if the respondent demonstrates that the impairment giving rise to the probation order has been removed and that the probation order has been fully complied with, but only one motion to accelerate dissolution of a probation order may be filed during the probation period.</p> <p>(5) On proof that a respondent has violated a probation order, he or she may be suspended or disbarred.</p> <p>(D) Publication of Change in Status. The board must publish in the Michigan Bar Journal a notice of transfer to inactive status. A copy of the notice and the order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118.</p>

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<p>(E) Reinstatement. An attorney transferred to inactive status under this rule may not resume active status until reinstated by the board's order and, if inactive 3 years or more, recertified by the Board of Law Examiners. The attorney may petition for reinstatement to active status once a year or at shorter intervals as the board may direct. A petition for reinstatement must be granted by the board on a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the attorney's disability has been removed and that he or she is fit to resume the practice of law. The board may take the action necessary to determine whether the attorney's disability has been removed, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts that the board designates. The board may direct that the expense of the examination be paid by the attorney. If an attorney was transferred to inactive status under subrule 9.121(A) and subsequently has been judicially declared to be competent, the board may dispense with further evidence that the disability has been removed and may order reinstatement to active status on terms it finds proper and advisable, including recertification.</p>	<p>(E) Reinstatement. An attorney transferred to inactive status under this rule may not resume active status until reinstated by the board's order and, if inactive 3 years or more, recertified by the Board of Law Examiners. The attorney may petition for reinstatement to active status once a year or at shorter intervals as the board may direct. A petition for reinstatement must be granted by the board <u>a panel</u> on a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the attorney's disability has been removed and that he or she is fit to resume the practice of law. The board <u>A panel</u> may take the action necessary to determine whether the attorney's disability has been removed, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts that the board designates <u>conducted in accord with the procedure set forth in MCR 9.121(B)(1)(a).</u> The board <u>panel</u> may direct that the expense of the examination be paid by the attorney. If an attorney was transferred to inactive status under subrule 9.121(A) and subsequently has been judicially declared to be competent, the board <u>a panel</u> may dispense with further evidence that the disability has been removed and may order reinstatement to active status on terms it finds proper and advisable, including recertification.</p>	<p>(E) Reinstatement. An attorney transferred to inactive status under this rule may not resume active status until reinstated by the board's order and, if inactive 3 years or more, recertified by the Board of Law Examiners. The attorney may petition for reinstatement to active status once a year or at shorter intervals as the board may direct. A petition for reinstatement must be granted by the board <u>a panel</u> on a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the attorney's disability has been removed and that he or she is fit to resume the practice of law. The board <u>A panel</u> may take the action necessary to determine whether the attorney's disability has been removed, including an examination of the attorney by qualified medical experts that the board designates <u>conducted in accord with the procedure set forth in MCR 9.121(B)(1)(a).</u> The board <u>panel</u> may direct that the expense of the examination be paid by the attorney. If an attorney was transferred to inactive status under subrule 9.121(A) and subsequently has been judicially declared to be competent, the board <u>a panel</u> may dispense with further evidence that the disability has been removed and may order reinstatement to active status on terms it finds proper and advisable, including recertification.</p>

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<p>(F) Waiver of Privilege. By filing a petition for reinstatement to active status under this rule, the attorney waives the doctor-patient privilege with respect to treatment during the period of his or her disability. The attorney shall disclose the name of every psychiatrist, psychologist, physician, and hospital or other institution by whom or in which the attorney has been examined or treated since the transfer to inactive status. The attorney shall furnish to the board written consent for each to divulge whatever information and records are requested by the board's medical experts.</p> <p>Rule 9.122 Review by Supreme Court</p> <p>(A) Kinds Available; Time for Filing.</p> <p>(1) A party aggrieved, including the person who made a request for investigation, by a final order of discipline or dismissal entered by the board on review under MCR 9.118, may apply for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court under MCR 7.302 within 28 days after the order is entered. If a motion for reconsideration is filed before the board's order takes effect, the application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court may be</p>	<p>(F) Waiver of Privilege. By filing a petition for reinstatement to active status under this rule, the attorney waives the doctor-patient privilege with respect to treatment during the period of his or her disability. The attorney shall disclose the name of every psychiatrist, psychologist, physician, and hospital or other institution by whom or in which the attorney has been examined or treated since the transfer to inactive status. The attorney shall furnish to the board <u>panel</u> written consent for each to divulge whatever information and records are requested by the board's <u>panel's</u> medical <u>or psychological</u> experts.</p> <p>Rule 9.122 Review by Supreme Court</p> <p>(A) Kinds Available; Time for Filing.</p> <p>(1) A party aggrieved, including the person who made a request for investigation <u>complainant</u>, by a final order of discipline or dismissal entered by the board on review under MCR 9.118, may apply for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court under MCR 7.302 within 28 days after the order is entered. If a motion for reconsideration is filed before the board's order takes effect, the application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court may</p>	<p>(F) Waiver of Privilege. By filing a petition for reinstatement to active status under this rule, the attorney waives the doctor-patient privilege with respect to treatment during the period of his or her disability. The attorney shall disclose the name of every psychiatrist, psychologist, physician, and hospital or other institution by whom or in which the attorney has been examined or treated since the transfer to inactive status. The attorney shall furnish to the board <u>a panel</u> written consent for each to divulge whatever information and records are requested by the board's <u>panel's</u> medical <u>or psychological</u> experts.</p> <p>Rule 9.122 Review by Supreme Court</p> <p>(A) Kinds Available; Time for Filing.</p> <p>(1) A party aggrieved, including the person who made a request for investigation <u>complainant</u>, by a final order of discipline or dismissal entered by the board on review under MCR 9.118, may apply for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court under MCR 7.302 within 28 days after the order is entered. If a motion for reconsideration is filed before the board's order takes effect, the application for leave to appeal to the</p>

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<p>filed within 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration.</p> <p>(2) If a request for investigation has been dismissed under MCR 9.112(C)(1) or 9.114(A), a party aggrieved by the dismissal may file a complaint in the Supreme Court under MCR 7.304.</p> <p>(B) Rules Applicable. Except as modified by this rule, subchapter 7.300 governs an appeal.</p> <p>(C) Stay of Order. If the discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the order will automatically issue on the timely filing of an appeal by the respondent. The stay remains effective until conclusion of the appeal or further order of the Supreme Court. The respondent may petition the Supreme Court for a stay pending appeal of other orders of the board.</p> <p>(D) Record on Appeal. The original papers constitute the record on appeal. The board shall certify the original record and file it with the Supreme Court promptly after the briefs of the parties have been filed. The record must include a list of docket entries, a transcript of testimony taken, and all pleadings,</p>	<p>be filed within 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration.</p> <p>(2) If a request for investigation has been dismissed under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(a) or 9.114(A), a party aggrieved by the dismissal may file a complaint in the Supreme Court under MCR 7.304.</p> <p>(B) Rules Applicable. Except as modified by this rule, subchapter 7.300 governs an appeal.</p> <p>(C) Stay of Order. If the discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the order will automatically issue on the timely filing of an appeal by the respondent. The stay remains effective until <u>for 21 days following the conclusion</u> of the appeal or further order of the Supreme Court. The respondent may petition the Supreme Court for a stay pending appeal of other orders of the board.</p> <p>(D) Record on Appeal. The original papers constitute the record on appeal. The board shall certify the original record and file it with the Supreme Court promptly after the briefs of the parties have been filed. The record must include a list of docket entries, a transcript of testimony taken, and all pleadings,</p>	<p>Supreme Court may be filed within 28 days after the board enters its order granting or denying reconsideration.</p> <p>(2) If a request for investigation has been dismissed under MCR 9.112(C)(1)(a) or 9.114(A), a party aggrieved by the dismissal may file a complaint in the Supreme Court under MCR 7.304.</p> <p>(B) Rules Applicable. Except as modified by this rule, subchapter 7.300 governs an appeal.</p> <p>(C) Stay of Order. If the discipline order is a suspension of 179 days or less, a stay of the order will automatically issue on the timely filing of an appeal by the respondent. The stay remains effective until <u>for 21 days following the conclusion</u> of the appeal or further order of the Supreme Court. The respondent may petition the Supreme Court for a stay pending appeal of other orders of the board.</p> <p>(D) Record on Appeal. The original papers constitute the record on appeal. The board shall certify the original record and file it with the Supreme Court promptly after the briefs of the parties have been filed. The record must include a list of docket entries, a transcript of testimony taken, and all pleadings,</p>

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<p>exhibits, briefs, findings of fact, and orders in the proceeding. If the record contains material protected, the protection continues unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(E) Disposition. The Supreme Court may make any order it deems appropriate, including dismissing the appeal. The parties may stipulate to dismiss the appeal with prejudice.</p> <p>Rule 9.123 Eligibility for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Suspension, 179 Days or Less. An attorney whose license has been suspended for 179 days or less is automatically reinstated by filing with the Supreme Court clerk, the board, and the administrator an affidavit showing that the attorney has fully complied with the terms and conditions of the suspension order. A false statement contained in the affidavit is ground for disbarment.</p> <p>(B) Revocation or Suspension More Than 179 Days. An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked or suspended for more than 179 days is not eligible for reinstatement until the attorney has petitioned for reinstatement under MCR 9.124 and has established by clear</p>	<p>exhibits, briefs, findings of fact, and orders in the proceeding. If the record contains material protected, the protection continues unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(E) Disposition. The Supreme Court may make any order it deems appropriate, including dismissing the appeal. The parties may stipulate to dismiss the appeal with prejudice.</p> <p>Rule 9.123 Eligibility for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Suspension, 179 Days or Less. An attorney whose license has been suspended for 179 days or less is automatically reinstated by filing with the Supreme Court clerk, the board, and the administrator an affidavit showing that the attorney has fully complied with the terms and conditions of the suspension order. A <u>materially</u> false statement contained in the affidavit is ground for disbarment.</p> <p>(B) Revocation-Disbarment or Suspension More Than 179 Days. An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked or suspended for more than 179 days is not eligible for reinstatement until the attorney has petitioned for reinstatement under MCR 9.124 and has established by</p>	<p>exhibits, briefs, findings of fact, and orders in the proceeding. If the record contains material protected, the protection continues unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(E) Disposition. The Supreme Court may make any order it deems appropriate, including dismissing the appeal. The parties may stipulate to dismiss the appeal with prejudice.</p> <p>Rule 9.123 Eligibility for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Suspension, 179 Days or Less. An attorney whose license has been suspended for 179 days or less is automatically reinstated by filing with the Supreme Court clerk, the board, and the administrator an affidavit showing that the attorney has fully complied with the terms and conditions of the suspension order. A <u>materially</u> false statement contained in the affidavit is ground for disbarment.</p> <p>(B) Revocation-Disbarment or Suspension More Than 179 Days. An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked or suspended for more than 179 days is not eligible for reinstatement until the attorney has petitioned for reinstatement under MCR</p>

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<p>and convincing evidence that:</p> <p>(1) he or she desires in good faith to be restored to the privilege of practicing law in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) the term of the suspension ordered has elapsed or 5 years have elapsed since revocation of the license;</p> <p>(3) he or she has not practiced or attempted to practice law contrary to the requirement of his or her suspension or revocation;</p> <p>(4) he or she has complied fully with the order of discipline;</p> <p>(5) his or her conduct since the order of discipline has been exemplary and above reproach;</p> <p>(6) he or she has a proper understanding of and attitude toward the standards that are imposed on members of the bar and will conduct himself or herself in conformity with those standards;</p> <p>(7) taking into account all of the attorney's past conduct, including the nature of the misconduct which led to the revocation or suspension, he or she nevertheless can</p>	<p>clear and convincing evidence that:</p> <p>(1) he or she desires in good faith to be restored to the privilege of practicing law in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) the term of the suspension ordered has elapsed or 5 years have elapsed since <u>his or her revocation of the license</u> disbarment or resignation;</p> <p>(3) he or she has not practiced or attempted to practice law contrary to the requirement of his or her suspension or revocation <u>disbarment</u>;</p> <p>(4) he or she has complied fully with the order of discipline;</p> <p>(5) his or her conduct since the order of discipline has been exemplary and above reproach;</p> <p>(6) he or she has a proper understanding of and attitude toward the standards that are imposed on members of the bar and will conduct himself or herself in conformity with those standards;</p> <p>(7) taking into account all of the attorney's past conduct, including the nature of the misconduct which led to the revocation or suspension, he or she</p>	<p>9.124 and has established by clear and convincing evidence that:</p> <p>(1) he or she desires in good faith to be restored to the privilege of practicing law in Michigan;</p> <p>(2) the term of the suspension ordered has elapsed or 5 years have elapsed since <u>his or her revocation of the license</u> disbarment or resignation;</p> <p>(3) he or she has not practiced or attempted to practice law contrary to the requirement of his or her suspension or revocation <u>disbarment</u>;</p> <p>(4) he or she has complied fully with the order of discipline;</p> <p>(5) his or her conduct since the order of discipline has been exemplary and above reproach;</p> <p>(6) he or she has a proper understanding of and attitude toward the standards that are imposed on members of the bar and will conduct himself or herself in conformity with those standards;</p> <p>(7) taking into account all of the attorney's past conduct, including the nature of the misconduct which led to the revocation or suspension, he or she</p>

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<p>safely be recommended to the public, the courts, and the legal profession as a person fit to be consulted by others and to represent them and otherwise act in matters of trust and confidence, and in general to aid in the administration of justice as a member of the bar and as an officer of the court;</p> <p>(8) he or she is in compliance with the requirements of subrule (C), if applicable; and</p> <p>(9) he or she has reimbursed the client security fund of the State Bar of Michigan or has agreed to an arrangement satisfactory to the fund to reimburse the fund for any money paid from the fund as a result of his or her conduct. Failure to fully reimburse as agreed is ground for revocation of a reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Reinstatement After Three Years. An attorney who, as a result of disciplinary proceedings, resigns, is disbarred, or is suspended for any period of time, and who does not practice law for 3 years or more, whether as the result of the period of discipline or voluntarily, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the attorney may be reinstated to the practice of law.</p>	<p>nevertheless can safely be recommended to the public, the courts, and the legal profession as a person fit to be consulted by others and to represent them and otherwise act in matters of trust and confidence, and in general to aid in the administration of justice as a member of the bar and as an officer of the court;</p> <p>(8) he or she is in compliance with the requirements of subrule (C), if applicable; and</p> <p>(9) he or she has reimbursed the client security fund of the State Bar of Michigan or has agreed to an arrangement satisfactory to the fund to reimburse the fund for any money paid from the fund as a result of his or her conduct. Failure to fully reimburse as agreed is ground for revocation <u>vacating an order</u> of a reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Reinstatement After Three Years. An attorney who, as a result of disciplinary proceedings, resigns, is disbarred, or is suspended for any period of time, and who does not practice law for 3 years or more, whether as the result of the period of discipline or voluntarily, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the attorney may be reinstated to the practice of law.</p>	<p>nevertheless can safely be recommended to the public, the courts, and the legal profession as a person fit to be consulted by others and to represent them and otherwise act in matters of trust and confidence, and in general to aid in the administration of justice as a member of the bar and as an officer of the court;</p> <p>(8) he or she is in compliance with the requirements of subrule (C), if applicable; and</p> <p>(9) he or she has reimbursed the client security fund of the State Bar of Michigan or has agreed to an arrangement satisfactory to the fund to reimburse the fund for any money paid from the fund as a result of his or her conduct. Failure to fully reimburse as agreed is ground for revocation <u>vacating an order</u> of a reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Reinstatement After Three Years. An attorney who, as a result of disciplinary proceedings, resigns, is disbarred, or is suspended for any period of time, and who does not practice law for 3 years or more, whether as the result of the period of discipline or voluntarily, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the attorney may be reinstated to the practice of law.</p>

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<p>(D) Petition for Reinstatement; Filing Limitations.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subrule (D)(3), an attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended may not file a petition for reinstatement earlier than 56 days before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed.</p> <p>(2) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked may not file a petition for reinstatement until 5 years have elapsed since revocation of the license.</p> <p>(3) An attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended because of conviction of a felony for which a term of incarceration was imposed may not file a petition for reinstatement until six months after completion of the sentence, including any period of parole.</p> <p>(4) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked or suspended and who has been denied reinstatement may not file a new petition for reinstatement until at least 180 days from the effective date of the most recent hearing panel order granting or denying reinstatement.</p>	<p>(D) Petition for Reinstatement; Filing Limitations.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subrule (D)(3), an attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended may not file a petition for reinstatement earlier than 56 days before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed.</p> <p>(2) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked <u>or who has resigned</u> may not file a petition for reinstatement until 5 years have elapsed since revocation of the license <u>the attorney's resignation or disbarment</u>.</p> <p>(3) An attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended because of conviction of a felony for which a term of incarceration was imposed may not file a petition for reinstatement until six months after completion of the sentence; including any period of parole.</p> <p>(4) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked <u>who has been disbarred</u> or suspended and who has been denied reinstatement may not file a new petition for reinstatement until at least 180 days from the effective date of the most recent hearing panel order granting or denying reinstatement.</p>	<p>(D) Petition for Reinstatement; Filing Limitations.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subrule (D)(3), an attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended may not file a petition for reinstatement earlier than 56 days before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed.</p> <p>(2) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked <u>or who has resigned</u> may not file a petition for reinstatement until 5 years have elapsed since revocation of the license <u>the attorney's resignation or disbarment</u>.</p> <p>(3) An attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended because of conviction of a felony for which a term of incarceration was imposed may not file a petition for reinstatement until six months after completion of the sentence, including any period of parole.</p> <p>(4) An attorney whose license to practice law has been revoked <u>who has been disbarred</u> or suspended and who has been denied reinstatement may not file a new petition for reinstatement until at least 180 days <u>1 year</u> from the effective date of the most recent hearing panel order granting or denying reinstatement.</p>

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<p>Rule 9.124 Procedure for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Filing of Petition. An attorney petitioning for reinstatement shall file the original petition for reinstatement with the Supreme Court clerk and a copy with the board and the commission.</p> <p>(B) Petitioner's Responsibilities.</p> <p>(1) Separately from the petition for reinstatement, the petitioner must serve only upon the administrator a personal history affidavit. The affidavit is to become part of the administrator's investigative file and may not be disclosed to the public except under the provisions of MCR 9.126. The following information must be attached to or contained in the affidavit:</p> <p>(a) every residence address since the date of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(b) employment history since the time of disqualification, including the nature of employment, the name and address of every employer, the duration of such employment, and the name of the petitioner's immediate supervisor at each place of employment; if requested by the</p>	<p>Rule 9.124 Procedure for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Filing of Petition. An attorney petitioning for reinstatement shall file the original petition for reinstatement with the Supreme Court clerk and a copy with the board and the commission.</p> <p>(B) Petitioner's Responsibilities.</p> <p>(1) Separately from the petition for reinstatement, the petitioner must serve only upon the administrator a personal history affidavit. The affidavit is to become part of the administrator's investigative file and may not be disclosed to the public except under the provisions of MCR 9.126. The following information <u>affidavit must be attached to or contained in the affidavit the following information:</u></p> <p>(a) every residence address since the date of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(b) employment history since the time of disqualification, including the nature of employment, the name and address of every employer, the duration of such employment, and the name of the petitioner's immediate supervisor at each place of employment; if requested by the</p>	<p>Rule 9.124 Procedure for Reinstatement</p> <p>(A) Filing of Petition. An attorney petitioning for reinstatement shall file the original petition for reinstatement with the Supreme Court clerk and a copy with the board and the commission.</p> <p>(B) Petitioner's Responsibilities.</p> <p>(1) Separately from the petition for reinstatement, the petitioner must serve only upon the administrator a personal history affidavit. The affidavit is to become part of the administrator's investigative file and may not be disclosed to the public except under the provisions of MCR 9.126. The following information <u>affidavit must be attached to or contained in the affidavit the following information:</u></p> <p>(a) every residence address since the date of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(b) employment history since the time of disqualification, including the nature of employment, the name and address of every employer, the duration of such employment, and the name of the petitioner's immediate supervisor at each place of employment; if requested by the</p>

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<p>grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide authorization to obtain a copy of the petitioner's personnel file from the employer;</p> <p>(c) a copy of a current driver's license;</p> <p>(d) any continuing legal education in which the petitioner participated during the period of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(e) bank account statements, from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, for each and every bank account in which petitioner is named in any capacity;</p> <p>(f) copies of the petitioner's personal and business federal, state, and local tax returns from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, and if the petitioner owes outstanding income taxes, interest, and penalties, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the taxation authority of the current amount due; if requested by the grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide a waiver granting the grievance administrator authority to obtain information from the tax authority;</p> <p>(g) any and all professional or</p>	<p>grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide authorization to obtain a copy of the petitioner's personnel file from the employer;</p> <p>(c) a copy of a current driver's license;</p> <p>(d) any continuing legal education in which the petitioner participated during the period of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(e) bank account statements, from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, for each and every bank account in which petitioner is named in any capacity;</p> <p>(f) copies of the petitioner's personal and business federal, state, and local tax returns from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, and if the petitioner owes outstanding income taxes, interest, and penalties, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the taxation authority of the current amount due; if requested by the grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide a waiver granting the grievance administrator authority to obtain information from the tax authority;</p> <p>(g) any and all professional or</p>	<p>grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide authorization to obtain a copy of the petitioner's personnel file from the employer;</p> <p>(c) a copy of a current driver's license;</p> <p>(d) any continuing legal education in which the petitioner participated during the period of disqualification from the practice of law;</p> <p>(e) bank account statements, from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, for each and every bank account in which petitioner is named in any capacity;</p> <p>(f) copies of the petitioner's personal and business federal, state, and local tax returns from the date of disqualification until the filing of the petition for reinstatement, and if the petitioner owes outstanding income taxes, interest, and penalties, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the taxation authority of the current amount due; if requested by the grievance administrator, the petitioner must provide a waiver granting the grievance administrator authority to obtain information from the tax authority;</p> <p>(g) any and all professional or</p>

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<p>occupational licenses obtained or maintained during the period of disqualification and whether any were suspended or revoked;</p> <p>(h) any and all names used by petitioner since the time of disqualification;</p> <p>(i) petitioner's place and date of birth;</p> <p>(j) petitioner's social security number;</p> <p>(k) whether, since the time of disqualification, petitioner was a party or a witness in any civil case, and the title, docket number, and court in which such case occurred;</p> <p>(l) whether the petitioner was a party to any civil case, including the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments, including settlement agreements, in such cases;</p> <p>(m) whether the petitioner was a defendant or a witness in any criminal case, and the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the indictments or complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments of conviction in cases in which</p>	<p>occupational licenses obtained or maintained during the period of disqualification and whether any were suspended or revoked;</p> <p>(h) any and all names used by petitioner since the time of disqualification;</p> <p>(i) petitioner's place and date of birth;</p> <p>(j) petitioner's social security number;</p> <p>(k) whether, since the time of disqualification, petitioner was a party or a witness in any civil case, and the title, docket number, and court in which <u>such</u> the case occurred;</p> <p>(l) whether the petitioner was a party to any civil case, including the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments, including settlement agreements, in such cases;</p> <p>(m) whether the petitioner was a defendant or witness in any criminal case, and the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the indictments or complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments of conviction in cases in which</p>	<p>occupational licenses obtained or maintained during the period of disqualification and whether any were suspended or revoked;</p> <p>(h) any and all names used by petitioner since the time of disqualification;</p> <p>(i) petitioner's place and date of birth;</p> <p>(j) petitioner's social security number;</p> <p>(k) whether, since the time of disqualification, petitioner was a party or a witness in any civil case, and the title, docket number, and court in which <u>the</u> such case occurred;</p> <p>(l) whether the petitioner was a party to any civil case, including the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments, including settlement agreements, in such cases;</p> <p>(m) whether the petitioner was a defendant or witness in any criminal case, and the title, docket number, and court in which such case was filed; the petitioner must provide copies of the indictments or complaints and any dispositional orders or judgments of</p>

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<p>the petitioner was a defendant;</p> <p>(n) whether the petitioner was subject to treatment or counseling for mental or emotional impairments, or for substance abuse or gambling addictions since the time of disqualification; if so, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the petitioner's service provider setting forth an evaluative conclusion regarding the petitioner's impairment(s), the petitioner's treatment records, and prognosis for recovery.</p> <p>(2) The petitioner must, contemporaneously with the filing of the petition for reinstatement and service on the administrator of the personal history affidavit, remit</p> <p>(a) to the administrator the fee for publication of a reinstatement notice in the Michigan Bar Journal.</p> <p>(b) to the board the basic administrative costs required under MCR 9.128(B)(1)</p> <p>(i) an administrative cost of \$750 where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years;</p> <p>(ii) an administrative cost of \$1,500 where the discipline imposed was a suspension</p>	<p>the petitioner was a defendant;</p> <p>(n) whether the petitioner was subject to treatment or counseling for mental or emotional impairments, or for substance abuse or gambling addictions since the time of disqualification; if so, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the petitioner's service provider setting forth an evaluative conclusion regarding the petitioner's impairment(s), the petitioner's treatment records, and prognosis for recovery.</p> <p>(2) The petitioner must, contemporaneously with the filing of the petition for reinstatement and service on the administrator of the personal history affidavit, remit</p> <p>(a) to the administrator the fee for publication of a reinstatement notice in the Michigan Bar Journal.</p> <p>(b) to the board the basic administrative costs required under MCR 9.128(B)(1)</p> <p>(i) an administrative cost of \$750 where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years;</p> <p>(ii) an administrative cost of \$1,500 where the discipline imposed was a suspension</p>	<p>conviction in cases in which the petitioner was a defendant;</p> <p>(n) whether the petitioner was subject to treatment or counseling for mental or emotional impairments, or for substance abuse or gambling addictions since the time of disqualification; if so, the petitioner must provide a current statement from the petitioner's service provider setting forth an evaluative conclusion regarding the petitioner's impairment(s), the petitioner's treatment records, and prognosis for recovery.</p> <p>(2) The petitioner must, contemporaneously with the filing of the petition for reinstatement and service on the administrator of the personal history affidavit, remit</p> <p>(a) to the administrator the fee for publication of a reinstatement notice in the Michigan Bar Journal.</p> <p>(b) to the board the basic administrative costs required under MCR 9.128(B)(1)</p> <p>(i) an administrative cost of \$750 where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years;</p> <p>(ii) an administrative cost of \$1,500 where the discipline imposed was a</p>

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<p>of 3 years or more or disbarment.</p> <p>(3) If the petition is facially sufficient and the petitioner has provided proof of service of the personal history affidavit upon the administrator and paid the publication fee required by subrule (B)(2), the board shall assign the petition to a hearing panel. Otherwise, the board may dismiss the petition without prejudice.</p> <p>(4) A petitioner who files the petition before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed must file an updated petition and serve upon the administrator an updated personal history affidavit within 14 days after the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed. All petitioners remain under a continuing obligation to provide updated information bearing upon the petition or the personal history affidavit.</p> <p>(5) The petitioner must cooperate fully in the investigation by the administrator into the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement by promptly providing any information requested. If requested, the petitioner must participate in a recorded interview and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions about eligibility for</p>	<p>of 3 years or more or disbarment.</p> <p>(3) If the petition is facially sufficient and the petitioner has provided proof of service of the personal history affidavit upon the administrator and paid the publication fee required by subrule (B)(2), the board shall assign the petition to a hearing panel. Otherwise, the board may dismiss the petition without prejudice, <u>on its own motion or the motion of the administrator.</u></p> <p>(4) A petitioner who files the petition before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed must file an updated petition and serve upon the administrator an updated personal history affidavit within 14 days after the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed. All petitioners remain under a continuing obligation to provide updated information bearing upon the petition or the personal history affidavit.</p> <p>(5) The petitioner must cooperate fully in the investigation by the administrator into the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement by promptly providing any information requested. If requested, the petitioner must participate in a recorded interview and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions about eligibility for</p>	<p>suspension of 3 years or more or disbarment.</p> <p>(3) If the petition is facially sufficient and the petitioner has provided proof of service of the personal history affidavit upon the administrator and paid the publication fee required by subrule (B)(2), the board shall assign the petition to a hearing panel. Otherwise, the board may dismiss the petition without prejudice, <u>on its own motion or the motion of the administrator.</u></p> <p>(4) A petitioner who files the petition before the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed must file an updated petition and serve upon the administrator an updated personal history affidavit within 14 days after the term of suspension ordered has fully elapsed. All petitioners remain under a continuing obligation to provide updated information bearing upon the petition or the personal history affidavit.</p> <p>(5) The petitioner must cooperate fully in the investigation by the administrator into the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement by promptly providing any information requested. If requested, the petitioner must participate in a recorded interview and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions about eligibility</p>

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<p>reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Administrator's Responsibilities.</p> <p>Within 14 days after the commission receives its copy of the petition for reinstatement, the administrator shall submit to the Michigan Bar Journal for publication a notice briefly describing the nature and date of the discipline, the misconduct for which the petitioner was disciplined, and the matters required to be proved for reinstatement.</p> <p>The administrator shall investigate the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement before a hearing on it, report the findings in writing to the board and the hearing panel within 56 days of the date the board assigns the petition to the hearing panel, and serve a copy on the petitioner.</p> <p>For good cause, the hearing panel may allow the administrator to file the report at a later date, but in no event later than 7 days before the hearing.</p> <p>The report must summarize the facts of all previous misconduct and the available evidence bearing on the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The report is part of the record but does not restrict the parties in the presentation of relevant</p>	<p>reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Administrator's Responsibilities.</p> <p><u>(1)</u> Within 14 days after the commission receives its copy of the petition for reinstatement, the administrator shall submit to the Michigan Bar Journal for publication a notice briefly describing the nature and date of the discipline, the misconduct for which the petitioner was disciplined, and the matters required to be proved for reinstatement.</p> <p><u>(2)</u> The administrator shall investigate the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement before a hearing on it, report the findings in writing to the board and the hearing panel within 56 days of the date the board assigns the petition to the hearing panel, and serve a copy on the petitioner.</p> <p><u>(a)</u> For good cause, the hearing panel may allow the administrator to file the report at a later date, but in no event later than 7 days before the hearing.</p> <p><u>(b)</u> The report must summarize the facts of all previous misconduct and the available evidence bearing on the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The report is part of the record but does not restrict the parties in the presentation</p>	<p>for reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Administrator's Responsibilities.</p> <p><u>(1)</u> Within 14 days after the commission receives its copy of the petition for reinstatement, the administrator shall submit to the Michigan Bar Journal for publication a notice briefly describing the nature and date of the discipline, the misconduct for which the petitioner was disciplined, and the matters required to be proved for reinstatement.</p> <p><u>(2)</u> The administrator shall investigate the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement before a hearing on it, report the findings in writing to the board and the hearing panel within 56 days of the date the board assigns the petition to the hearing panel, and serve a copy on the petitioner.</p> <p><u>(a)</u> For good cause, the hearing panel may allow the administrator to file the report at a later date, but in no event later than 7 days before the hearing.</p> <p><u>(b)</u> The report must summarize the facts of all previous misconduct and the available evidence bearing on the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The report is part of the record but does not restrict the parties in the presentation</p>

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<p>evidence at the hearing. Any evidence omitted from the report or received by the administrator subsequent to the filing of the report must be disclosed promptly to the hearing panel and the petitioner.</p> <p>(D) Hearing on Petition. A reinstatement hearing may not be held earlier than 28 days after the administrator files the investigative report with the hearing panel unless the hearing panel has extended the deadline for filing the report. The proceeding on a petition for reinstatement must conform as nearly as practicable to a hearing on a complaint. The petitioner shall appear personally before the hearing panel for cross-examination by the administrator and the hearing panel and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions regarding eligibility for reinstatement. The administrator and the petitioner may call witnesses or introduce evidence bearing upon the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The hearing panel must enter an order granting or denying reinstatement and make a written report signed by the chairperson, including a transcript of the testimony taken, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and its findings of fact. A reinstatement order may grant reinstatement subject to conditions that are relevant to the</p>	<p>of <u>additional</u> relevant evidence at the hearing. Any evidence omitted from the report or received by the administrator subsequent to <u>after</u> the filing of the report must be disclosed promptly to the hearing panel and the petitioner <u>to the opposing party</u>.</p> <p>(D) Hearing on Petition. A reinstatement hearing may not be held earlier than 28 days after the administrator files the investigative report with the hearing panel unless the hearing panel has extended the deadline for filing the report. The proceeding on a petition for reinstatement must conform as nearly as practicable to a hearing on a complaint. The petitioner shall appear personally before the hearing panel for cross-examination by the administrator and the hearing panel and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions regarding eligibility for reinstatement. The administrator and the petitioner may call witnesses or introduce evidence bearing upon the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The hearing panel must enter an order granting or denying reinstatement and make a written report signed by the chairperson, including a transcript of the testimony taken, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and its findings of fact. A reinstatement order may grant reinstatement subject to conditions that are relevant to the</p>	<p>of <u>additional</u> relevant evidence at the hearing. Any evidence omitted from the report or received by the administrator subsequent to <u>after</u> the filing of the report must be disclosed promptly to the hearing panel and the petitioner <u>to the opposing party</u>.</p> <p>(D) Hearing on Petition. A reinstatement hearing may not be held earlier than 28 days after the administrator files the investigative report with the hearing panel unless the hearing panel has extended the deadline for filing the report. The proceeding on a petition for reinstatement must conform as nearly as practicable to a hearing on a complaint. The petitioner shall appear personally before the hearing panel for cross-examination by the administrator and the hearing panel and answer fully and fairly under oath all questions regarding eligibility for reinstatement. The administrator and the petitioner may call witnesses or introduce evidence bearing upon the petitioner's eligibility for reinstatement. The hearing panel must enter an order granting or denying reinstatement and make a written report signed by the chairperson, including a transcript of the testimony taken, pleadings, exhibits and briefs, and its findings of fact. A reinstatement order may grant reinstatement subject to</p>

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<p>established misconduct or otherwise necessary to insure the integrity of the profession, to protect the public, and to serve the interests of justice. The report and order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118(F).</p> <p>(E) Review. Review is available under the rules governing review of other hearing panel orders.</p> <p>Rule 9.125 Immunity</p> <p>A person is absolutely immune from suit for statements and communications transmitted solely to the administrator, the commission, or the commission staff, or given in an investigation or proceeding on alleged misconduct or reinstatement. The administrator, legal counsel, investigators, members of hearing panels, the commission, the board, and their staffs are absolutely immune from suit for conduct arising out of the performance of their duties.</p>	<p>established misconduct or otherwise necessary to insure the integrity of the profession, to protect the public, and to serve the interests of justice. The report and order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118(F).</p> <p>(E) Review. Review is available under the rules governing review of other hearing panel orders.</p> <p>Rule 9.125 Immunity</p> <p>A person is absolutely immune from suit for statements and communications transmitted solely to the administrator, the commission, or the commission staff, or given in an investigation or proceeding on alleged misconduct or reinstatement. The administrator, legal counsel, investigators, members of hearing panels, <u>masters, receivers appointed under MCR 9.119(G), voluntary investigators, fee arbitrators, mentors, practice monitors,</u> the commission, the board, and their staffs are absolutely immune from suit for conduct arising out of the performance of their duties.</p> <p><u>A medical or psychological expert who</u></p>	<p>conditions that are relevant to the established misconduct or otherwise necessary to insure the integrity of the profession, to protect the public, and to serve the interests of justice. The report and order must be filed and served under MCR 9.118(F).</p> <p>(E) Review. Review is available under the rules governing review of other hearing panel orders. <u>The administrator may request a stay of an order granting eligibility for reinstatement.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.125 Immunity</p> <p>A person is absolutely immune from suit for statements and communications transmitted solely to the administrator, the commission, or the commission staff, or given in an investigation or proceeding on alleged misconduct or reinstatement. The administrator, legal counsel, investigators, members of hearing panels, <u>masters, receivers appointed under MCR 9.119(G), voluntary investigators, fee arbitrators, mentors, practice monitors,</u> the commission, the board, and their staffs are absolutely immune from suit for conduct arising out of the performance of their duties.</p> <p><u>A medical or psychological expert who</u></p>

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<p>Rule 9.126 Open Hearings; Confidential Files and Records</p> <p>(A) Investigations. Except as provided in these rules, investigations by the administrator or the staff may not be made public. At the respondent's option, final disposition of a request for investigation not resulting in formal charges may be made public. In addition, any interested person may inspect the request for investigation and the respondent's answer thereto if a formal complaint has been filed.</p> <p>(B) Hearings. Hearings before a hearing panel and the board must be open to the public, but not their deliberations.</p> <p>(C) Papers. Formal pleadings, reports, findings, recommendations, discipline,</p>	<p><u>administers testing or provides a report pursuant to MCR 9.114(C) or MCR 9.121 (both rules as amended under these proposals) is absolutely immune from suit for statements and communications transmitted solely to the administrator, the commission, or the commission staff, or given in an investigation or formal disciplinary proceeding.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.126 Open Hearings; <u>Privileged</u>, Confidential Files and Records</p> <p>(A) Investigations. Except as provided in these rules, investigations by the administrator or the staff <u>are privileged from disclosure, confidential, and</u> may not be made public. At the respondent's option, final disposition of a request for investigation not resulting in formal charges may be made public. In addition, any interested person may inspect the request for investigation and the respondent's answer thereto if a formal complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> has been filed.</p> <p>(B) Hearings. Hearings before a hearing panel and the board must be open to the public, but not their deliberations.</p> <p>(C) Papers. Formal pleadings, reports, findings, recommendations, discipline,</p>	<p><u>administers testing or provides a report pursuant to MCR 9.114(C) or MCR 9.121 (both rules as amended under these proposals) is absolutely immune from suit for statements and communications transmitted solely to the administrator, the commission, or the commission staff, or given in an investigation or formal disciplinary proceeding.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.126 Open Hearings; <u>Privileged</u>, Confidential Files and Records</p> <p>(A) Investigations. Except as provided in these rules, investigations by the administrator or the staff <u>are privileged from disclosure, confidential, and</u> may not be made public. At the respondent's option, final disposition of a request for investigation not resulting in formal charges may be made public. In addition, any interested person may inspect the request for investigation and the respondent's answer thereto if a formal complaint <u>disciplinary proceeding</u> has been filed.</p> <p>(B) Hearings. Hearings before a hearing panel and the board must be open to the public, but not their deliberations.</p> <p>(C) Papers. Formal pleadings, reports, findings, recommendations, discipline,</p>

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<p>reprimands, transcripts, and orders resulting from hearings must be open to the public. A personal history affidavit filed pursuant to MCR 9.124(B)(1) is a confidential document that is not open to the public. This subrule does not apply to a request for a disclosure authorization submitted to the board or the Supreme Court pursuant to subrules (D)(7) or (E)(5).</p> <p>(D) Other Records. Other files and records of the board, the commission, the administrator, legal counsel, hearing panels and their members, and the staff of each may not be examined by or disclosed to anyone except</p> <p>(1) the commission,</p> <p>(2) the administrator,</p> <p>(3) the respondent as provided under MCR 9.115(F)(4),</p> <p>(4) members of hearing panels or the board,</p> <p>(5) authorized employees,</p> <p>(6) the Supreme Court, or</p>	<p>reprimands, transcripts, and orders resulting from hearings must be open to the public. A personal history affidavit filed pursuant to MCR 9.124(B)(1) is a confidential document that is not open to the public. This subrule does not apply to a request for a disclosure authorization submitted to the board or the Supreme Court pursuant to subrules (D)(7) or (E)(5).</p> <p>(D) Other Records. Other files and records of the board, the commission, the administrator, legal counsel, hearing panels and their members, and the staff of each may not be examined by or disclosed to anyone except</p> <p>(1) the commission,</p> <p>(2) the administrator,</p> <p>(3) the respondent as provided under MCR 9.115(F)(4),</p> <p>(4) members of hearing panels or the board,</p> <p>(5) authorized employees,</p> <p>(6) the Supreme Court, or</p>	<p>reprimands, transcripts, and orders resulting from hearings must be open to the public. A personal history affidavit filed pursuant to MCR 9.124(B)(1) is a confidential document that is not open to the public. This subrule does not apply to a request for a disclosure authorization submitted to the board or the Supreme Court pursuant to subrules (D)(7) or (E)(5).</p> <p>(D) Other Records. Other files and records of the board, the commission, the administrator, legal counsel, hearing panels and their members, and the staff of each may not be examined by or disclosed to anyone except</p> <p>(1) the commission,</p> <p>(2) the administrator,</p> <p>(3) the respondent as provided under MCR 9.115(F)(4),</p> <p><u>(4) a respondent's employer as provided under MCR 9.114(b),</u></p> <p>(4) members of hearing panels or the board,</p> <p>(5) authorized employees,</p> <p>(6) the Supreme Court, or</p>

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<p>(7) other persons who are expressly authorized by the board or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>If a disclosure is made to the Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel, the information must also be disclosed to the respondent.</p> <p>(E) Other Information. Notwithstanding any prohibition against disclosure set forth in this rule or elsewhere, the commission shall disclose the substance of information concerning attorney or judicial misconduct to the Judicial Tenure Commission, upon request. The commission also may make such disclosure to the Judicial Tenure Commission, absent a request, and to:</p> <p>(1) the State Bar of Michigan Client Security Fund,</p> <p>(2) the State Bar of Michigan Committee on Judicial Qualifications,</p>	<p>(7) other persons who are expressly authorized by the board or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>If a disclosure is made to the Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel, <u>except as it relates to a pending investigation</u>, the information must also be disclosed to the respondent <u>unless the court otherwise orders</u>.</p> <p>(E) Other Information. Notwithstanding any prohibition against disclosure set forth in this rule or elsewhere, the commission shall disclose the substance of information concerning attorney or judicial misconduct to the Judicial Tenure Commission, upon request. The commission also may make such disclosure to the Judicial Tenure Commission, absent a request, and to:</p> <p>(1) the State Bar of Michigan Client Security Fund;</p> <p>(2) the State Bar of Michigan;</p> <p><u>(a) Committee on Judicial Qualifications;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Lawyers and Judges Assistance Program;</u></p>	<p>(78) other persons who are expressly authorized by the board or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>If a disclosure is made to the Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel, <u>except as it relates to an investigation</u>, the information must also be disclosed to the respondent <u>unless the court otherwise orders</u>.</p> <p>(E) Other Information. Notwithstanding any prohibition against disclosure set forth in this rule or elsewhere, the commission shall disclose the substance of information concerning attorney or judicial misconduct to the Judicial Tenure Commission, upon request. The commission also may make such disclosure to the Judicial Tenure Commission, absent a request, and to:</p> <p>(1) the State Bar of Michigan Client Security Fund;</p> <p>(2) the State Bar of Michigan;</p> <p><u>(a) Committee on Judicial Qualifications;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Lawyers and Judges Assistance Program;</u></p>

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<p>with the board pursuant to subrules (D)(7) and (E)(4). The accounting shall include the board's disposition of each request.</p> <p>Rule 9.127 Enforcement</p> <p>(A) Interim Suspension. The Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel may order the interim suspension of a respondent who fails to comply with its lawful order. The suspension shall remain in effect until the respondent complies with the order or no longer has the power to comply. If the respondent is ultimately disciplined, the respondent shall not receive credit against the disciplinary suspension or disbarment for any time of suspension under this rule. All orders of hearing panels under this rule shall be reviewable immediately under MCR 9.118. All orders of the board under this rule shall be appealable immediately under MCR 9.122. The reviewing authority may issue a stay pending review or appeal.</p> <p>(B) Contempt. The administrator may enforce a discipline order or an order granting or denying reinstatement by proceeding against a respondent for contempt of court. The proceeding must conform to MCR 3.606. The petition must</p>	<p>requests for disclosure that have been filed with the board pursuant to subrules (D)(7) and (E)(4). The accounting shall include the board's disposition of each request.</p> <p>Rule 9.127 Enforcement</p> <p>(A) Interim Suspension. The Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel may order the interim suspension of a respondent who fails to comply with its lawful order. The suspension shall remain in effect until the respondent complies with the order or no longer has the power to comply. If the respondent is ultimately disciplined, the respondent shall not receive credit against the disciplinary suspension or disbarment for any time of suspension under this rule. All orders of hearing panels under this rule shall be reviewable immediately under MCR 9.118. All orders of the board under this rule shall be appealable immediately under MCR 9.122. The reviewing authority may issue a stay pending review or appeal.</p> <p>(B) Contempt. The administrator may enforce a discipline order or an order granting or denying reinstatement by proceeding against a respondent for contempt of court. The proceeding must conform to MCR 3.606. The petition must</p>	<p>requests for disclosure that have been filed with the board pursuant to subrules (D)(7) and (E)(4). The accounting shall include the board's disposition of each request.</p> <p>Rule 9.127 Enforcement</p> <p>(A) Interim Suspension. The Supreme Court, the board, or a hearing panel may order the interim suspension of a respondent who fails to comply with its lawful order. The suspension shall remain in effect until the respondent complies with the order or no longer has the power to comply. If the respondent is ultimately disciplined, the respondent shall not receive credit against the disciplinary suspension or disbarment for any time of suspension under this rule. All orders of hearing panels under this rule shall be reviewable immediately under MCR 9.118. All orders of the board under this rule shall be appealable immediately under MCR 9.122. The reviewing authority may issue a stay pending review or appeal.</p> <p>(B) Contempt. The administrator may enforce a discipline order or an order granting or denying reinstatement by proceeding against a respondent for contempt of court. The proceeding must conform to MCR 3.606. The petition</p>

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<p>be filed by the administrator in the circuit court in the county in which the alleged contempt took place, or in which the respondent resides, or has or had an office. Enforcement proceedings under this rule do not bar the imposition of additional discipline upon the basis of the same noncompliance with the discipline order.</p> <p>Rule 9.128 Costs</p> <p>(A) Generally. The hearing panel and the board, in an order of discipline or an order granting or denying reinstatement, must include a provision directing the payment of costs within a specified period of time. Under exceptional circumstances, the board may grant a motion to reduce administrative costs assessed under this rule, but may not reduce the assessment for actual expenses. Reimbursement must be a condition in a reinstatement order.</p> <p>(B) Amount and Nature of Costs Assessed. The costs assessed under these rules shall include both basic administrative costs and disciplinary expenses actually incurred by the board,</p>	<p>be filed by the administrator in the circuit court in the county in which the alleged contempt took place, or in which the respondent resides, or has or had an office. Enforcement proceedings under this rule do not bar the imposition of additional discipline upon the basis of the same noncompliance with the discipline order. <u>The circuit court shall waive fees and costs in an action brought by the administrator to enforce a disciplinary order.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.128 Costs</p> <p>(A) Generally. The hearing panel and the board, in an order of discipline or an order granting or denying reinstatement, must include a provision directing the payment of costs within a specified period of time. Under exceptional circumstances, the board may grant a motion to reduce administrative costs assessed under this rule, but may not reduce the assessment for actual expenses. Reimbursement must be a condition in a reinstatement order.</p> <p>(B) Amount and Nature of Costs Assessed. The costs assessed under these rules shall include both basic administrative costs and disciplinary expenses actually incurred by the board,</p>	<p>must be filed by the administrator in the circuit court in the county in which the alleged contempt took place, or in which the respondent resides, or has or had an office. Enforcement proceedings under this rule do not bar the imposition of additional discipline upon the basis of the same noncompliance with the discipline order. <u>The circuit court shall waive fees and costs in an action brought by the administrator to enforce a disciplinary order.</u></p> <p>Rule 9.128 Costs</p> <p>(A) Generally. The hearing panel and the board, in an order of discipline or an order granting or denying reinstatement, must include a provision directing the payment of costs within a specified period of time. Under exceptional circumstances, the board may grant a motion to reduce administrative costs assessed under this rule, but may not reduce the assessment for actual expenses. Reimbursement must be a condition in a reinstatement order.</p> <p>(B) Amount and Nature of Costs Assessed. The costs assessed under these rules shall include both basic administrative costs and disciplinary expenses actually incurred by the board,</p>

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<p>the commission, a master, or a panel for the expenses of that investigation, hearing, review and appeal, if any.</p> <p>(1) Basic Administrative Costs:</p> <p>(a) for discipline by consent pursuant to MCR 9.115(F)(5), \$750;</p> <p>(b) for all other orders imposing discipline, \$1,500;</p> <p>(c) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement under MCR 9.124(A), where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years, \$750;</p> <p>(d) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement under MCR 9.124(A), where the discipline imposed was a suspension of 3 years or more or disbarment, \$1,500.</p> <p>(2) Actual Expenses. Within 14 days of the conclusion of a proceeding before a panel or a written request from the board, whichever is later, the grievance administrator shall file with the board an itemized statement of the commission's expenses allocable to the hearing, including expenses incurred during the grievance administrator's investigation.</p>	<p>the commission, a master, or a panel for the expenses of that investigation, hearing, review and appeal, if any.</p> <p>(1) Basic Administrative Costs:</p> <p>(a) for discipline by consent pursuant to MCR 9.115(F)(5), \$750;</p> <p>(b) for all other orders imposing discipline, \$1,500;</p> <p>(c) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement under MCR 9.124(A); <u>where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years, \$750; as set forth in MCR 9.124(B)(2)(b)(i) and (ii).</u></p> <p>(d) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement under MCR 9.124(A); where the discipline imposed was a suspension of 3 years or more or disbarment, \$1,500.</p> <p>(2) Actual Expenses. Within 14 days of the conclusion of a proceeding before a panel or a written request from the board, whichever is later, the grievance administrator shall file with the board an itemized statement of the commission's expenses allocable to the hearing, including expenses incurred during the grievance administrator's investigation.</p>	<p>the commission, a master, or a panel for the expenses of that investigation, hearing, review and appeal, if any.</p> <p>(1) Basic Administrative Costs:</p> <p>(a) for discipline by consent pursuant to MCR 9.115(F)(5), \$750;</p> <p>(b) for all other orders imposing discipline, \$1,500;</p> <p>(c) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement <u>as set forth in MCR 9.124(B)(2)(b)(i) and (ii).</u> under MCR 9.124(A), where the discipline imposed was a suspension of less than 3 years, \$750;</p> <p>(d) with the filing of a petition for reinstatement under MCR 9.124(A); where the discipline imposed was a suspension of 3 years or more or disbarment, \$1,500.</p> <p>(2) Actual Expenses. Within 14 days of the conclusion of a proceeding before a panel or a written request from the board, whichever is later, the grievance administrator shall file with the board an itemized statement of the commission's expenses allocable to the hearing, including expenses incurred during the grievance administrator's investigation.</p>

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<p>Copies shall be served upon the respondent and the panel. An itemized statement of the expenses of the board, the commission, and the panel, including the expenses of a master, shall be a part of the report in all matters of discipline and reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Certification of Nonpayment. If the respondent fails to pay the costs within the time prescribed, the board shall serve a certified notice of the nonpayment upon the respondent. Copies must be served on the administrator and the State Bar of Michigan. Commencing on the date a certified report of nonpayment is filed, interest on the unpaid fees and costs shall accrue thereafter at the rates applicable to civil judgments.</p> <p>(D) Automatic Suspension for Nonpayment. The respondent will be suspended automatically, effective 7 days from the mailing of the certified notice of nonpayment, and until the respondent pays the costs assessed or the board approves a suitable plan for payment. The board shall file a notice of suspension with the clerk of the Supreme Court and the State Bar of Michigan. A copy must be served on the respondent and the administrator. A respondent who is suspended for nonpayment of costs under this rule is required to comply with the requirements</p>	<p>Copies shall be served upon the respondent and the panel. An itemized statement of the expenses of the board, the commission, and the panel, including the expenses of a master, shall be a part of the report in all matters of discipline and reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Certification of Nonpayment. If the respondent fails to pay the costs within the time prescribed, the board shall serve a certified notice of the nonpayment upon the respondent. Copies must be served on the administrator and the State Bar of Michigan. Commencing on the date a certified report of nonpayment is filed, interest on the unpaid fees and costs shall accrue thereafter at the rates applicable to civil judgments.</p> <p>(D) Automatic Suspension for Nonpayment. The respondent will be suspended automatically, effective 7 days from the mailing of the certified notice of nonpayment, and until the respondent pays the costs assessed or the board approves a suitable plan for payment. The board shall file a notice of suspension with the clerk of the Supreme Court and the State Bar of Michigan. A copy must be served on the respondent and the administrator. A respondent who is suspended for nonpayment of costs under this rule is required to comply with the</p>	<p>Copies shall be served upon the respondent and the panel. An itemized statement of the expenses of the board, the commission, and the panel, including the expenses of a master, shall be a part of the report in all matters of discipline and reinstatement.</p> <p>(C) Certification of Nonpayment. If the respondent fails to pay the costs within the time prescribed, the board shall serve a certified notice of the nonpayment upon the respondent. Copies must be served on the administrator and the State Bar of Michigan. Commencing on the date a certified report of nonpayment is filed, interest on the unpaid fees and costs shall accrue thereafter at the rates applicable to civil judgments.</p> <p>(D) Automatic Suspension for Nonpayment. The respondent will be suspended automatically, effective 7 days from the mailing of the certified notice of nonpayment, and until the respondent pays the costs assessed or the board approves a suitable plan for payment. The board shall file a notice of suspension with the clerk of the Supreme Court and the State Bar of Michigan. A copy must be served on the respondent and the administrator. A respondent who is suspended for nonpayment of costs under this rule is required to comply with</p>

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<p>imposed by MCR 9.119 on suspended attorneys.</p> <p>(E) Reinstatement. A respondent who has been automatically suspended under this rule and later pays the costs or obtains approval of a payment plan, and is otherwise eligible, may seek automatic reinstatement pursuant to MCR 9.123(A) even if the suspension under this rule exceeded 179 days. However, a respondent who is suspended under this rule and, as a result, does not practice law in Michigan for 3 years or more, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the respondent may be reinstated.</p>	<p>requirements imposed by MCR 9.119 on suspended attorneys.</p> <p>(E) Reinstatement. A respondent who has been automatically suspended under this rule and later pays the costs or obtains approval of a payment plan, and is otherwise eligible, may seek automatic reinstatement pursuant to MCR 9.123(A) even if the suspension under this rule exceeded 179 days. However, a respondent who is suspended under this rule and, as a result, does not practice law in Michigan for 3 years or more, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the respondent may be reinstated.</p> <p><u>(F) Other Costs. The administrator shall not be charged copying costs by any court in this state when a request is made during a disciplinary investigation or prosecution for a copy of court records.</u></p>	<p>the requirements imposed by MCR 9.119 on suspended attorneys.</p> <p>(E) Reinstatement. A respondent who has been automatically suspended under this rule and later pays the costs or obtains approval of a payment plan, and is otherwise eligible, may seek automatic reinstatement pursuant to MCR 9.123(A) even if the suspension under this rule exceeded 179 days. However, a respondent who is suspended under this rule and, as a result, does not practice law in Michigan for 3 years or more, must be recertified by the Board of Law Examiners before the respondent may be reinstated.</p> <p><u>(F) Assessment of Costs. Other than for costs assessed under this rule, sanctions in the form of fines or costs are unavailable in disciplinary proceedings, except that, in granting an adjournment, a panel may require that a party pay costs associated with witnesses.</u></p> <p><u>(G) Other Costs. The administrator shall not be charged copying costs by any court in this state when a request is made during a disciplinary investigation or prosecution for a copy of court records.</u></p>

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<p>Rule 9.129 Expenses; Reimbursement</p> <p>The state bar must reimburse each investigator, legal counsel, hearing panel member, board member, and commission member for the actual and necessary expenses the board, commission, or administrator certifies as incurred as a result of these rules.</p> <p>Rule 9.130 MCR 8.122 Cases; Arbitration; Discipline; Filing Complaint by Administrator</p> <p>(A) Proceedings. A proceeding on alleged misconduct to which MCR 8.122 is applicable is the same as for a request for investigation. No investigation may be made on a claim by an attorney against a client.</p> <p>(B) Arbitration. On written agreement between an attorney and his or her client, the administrator or an attorney the administrator assigns may arbitrate a dispute and enter an award in accordance with the arbitration laws. Except as otherwise provided by this subrule, the arbitration is governed by MCR 3.602. The award and a motion for entry of an order or judgment must be filed in the court having jurisdiction under MCR 8.122. If the award recommends discipline</p>	<p>Rule 9.129 Expenses; Reimbursement</p> <p>The state bar must reimburse each investigator, legal counsel, hearing panel member, board member, <u>master</u>, and commission member for the actual and necessary expenses the board, commission, or administrator certifies as incurred as a result of these rules.</p> <p>Rule 9.130 MCR 8.122 Cases; Arbitration; Discipline; Filing Complaint by Administrator</p> <p>(A) Proceedings. A proceeding on alleged misconduct to which MCR 8.122 is applicable is the same as for a request for investigation. No investigation may be made on a claim by an attorney against a client.</p> <p>(B) <u>A</u> Arbitration. On written agreement between an attorney and his or her client, the administrator or an attorney the administrator assigns may arbitrate a dispute and enter an award in accordance with the arbitration laws. Except as otherwise provided by this subrule, the arbitration is governed by MCR 3.602. The award and a motion for entry of an order or judgment must be filed in the court having jurisdiction under MCR 8.122. If the award recommends discipline</p>	<p>Rule 9.129 Expenses; Reimbursement</p> <p>The state bar must reimburse each investigator, legal counsel, hearing panel member, board member, <u>master</u>, and commission member for the actual and necessary expenses the board, commission, or administrator certifies as incurred as a result of these rules.</p> <p>Rule 9.130 MCR 8.122 Cases; Arbitration; Discipline; Filing Complaint by Administrator</p> <p>(A) Proceedings. A proceeding on alleged misconduct to which MCR 8.122 is applicable is the same as for a request for investigation. No investigation may be made on a claim by an attorney against a client.</p> <p>(B) <u>A</u> Arbitration. On written agreement between an attorney and his or her client, the administrator or an attorney the administrator assigns may arbitrate a dispute and enter an award in accordance with the arbitration laws. Except as otherwise provided by this subrule, the arbitration is governed by MCR 3.602. The award and a motion for entry of an order or judgment must be filed in the court having jurisdiction under MCR 8.122. If the award recommends</p>

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<p>of the attorney, it must also be treated as a request for investigation.</p> <p>(C) Complaint. If the administrator finds that the filing of a complaint in the appropriate court under MCR 8.122 will be a hardship to the client and that the client may have a meritorious claim, the administrator shall file the complaint on behalf of the client and prosecute it to completion without cost to the client.</p> <p>Rule 9.131 Investigation of Member or Employee of Board or Commission; Investigation of Attorney Representing Respondent or Witness; Representation by Member or Employee of Board or Commission</p> <p>(A) Investigation of Commission Member or Employee. If the request is for investigation of an attorney who is a member or employee of the commission, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail. Within 21 days after service, the respondent shall file with the administrator an answer to the request for investigation conforming to MCR 9.113. The administrator shall send</p>	<p>of the attorney, it must also be treated as a request for investigation.</p> <p>(CB) Complaint. If the administrator finds that the filing of a complaint in the appropriate court under MCR 8.122 will be a hardship to the client and that the client may have a meritorious claim, the administrator shall <u>may</u> file the complaint on behalf of the client and prosecute it to completion without cost to the client.</p> <p>Rule 9.131 Investigation of Member or Employee of Board or Commission; Investigation of Attorney Representing Respondent or Witness; Representation by Member or Employee of Board or Commission</p> <p>(A) Investigation of Commission Member or Employee. If the request is for investigation of an attorney who is a member or employee of the commission, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail. Within 21 days after service, the respondent shall file with the administrator an answer to the request for investigation conforming to MCR 9.113. The administrator shall send</p>	<p>discipline of the attorney, it must also be treated as a request for investigation.</p> <p>(CB) Complaint. If the administrator finds that the filing of a complaint in the appropriate court under MCR 8.122 will be a hardship to the client and that the client may have a meritorious claim, the administrator <u>may</u> shall file the complaint on behalf of the client and prosecute it to completion without cost to the client.</p> <p>Rule 9.131 Investigation of Member or Employee of Board or Commission; Investigation of Attorney Representing Respondent or Witness; Representation by Member or Employee of Board or Commission</p> <p>(A) Investigation of Commission Member or Employee. If the request is for investigation of an attorney who is a member or employee of the commission, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall serve a copy of the request for investigation on the respondent by ordinary mail. Within 21 days after service, the respondent shall file with the administrator an answer to the request for investigation conforming to MCR 9.113. The administrator shall</p>

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<p>a copy of the answer to the person who filed the request for investigation.</p> <p>(2) After the answer is filed or the time for answer has expired, the administrator shall send copies of the request for investigation and the answer to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(3) The Supreme Court shall review the request for investigation and the answer and shall either dismiss the request for investigation or appoint volunteer legal counsel to investigate the matter.</p> <p>(4) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation does not warrant the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall file a report setting out the reasons for that conclusion with the administrator, who shall send a copy of the report to the Supreme Court clerk, the respondent, and the person who filed the request for investigation. Review of a decision not to file a formal complaint is limited to a proceeding under MCR 9.122(A)(2). If appointed counsel determines not to file a complaint, the administrator shall close and maintain the file. MCR 9.126(A) governs the release of information regarding the investigation.</p>	<p>a copy of the answer to the person who <u>filed the request for investigation complainant</u>.</p> <p>(2) After the answer is filed or the time for answer has expired, the administrator shall send copies of the request for investigation and the answer to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(3) The Supreme Court shall review the request for investigation and the answer and shall either dismiss the request for investigation or appoint volunteer legal counsel to investigate the matter.</p> <p>(4) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation does not warrant the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall file a report setting out the reasons for that conclusion with the administrator, who shall send a copy of the report to the Supreme Court clerk, the respondent, and the person who filed the request for investigation <u>complainant</u>. Review of a decision not to file a formal complaint is limited to a proceeding under MCR 9.122(A)(2). If appointed counsel determines not to file a complaint, the administrator shall close and maintain the file <u>under MCR 9.114(E)</u>. MCR 9.126(A) governs the release of information regarding the investigation.</p>	<p>send a copy of the answer to the person who filed the request for investigation <u>complainant</u>.</p> <p>(2) After the answer is filed or the time for answer has expired, the administrator shall send copies of the request for investigation and the answer to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(3) The Supreme Court shall review the request for investigation and the answer and shall either dismiss the request for investigation or appoint volunteer legal counsel to investigate the matter.</p> <p>(4) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation does not warrant the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall file a report setting out the reasons for that conclusion with the administrator, who shall send a copy of the report to the Supreme Court clerk, the respondent, and the person who filed the request for investigation <u>complainant</u>. Review of a decision not to file a formal complaint is limited to a proceeding under MCR 9.122(A)(2). If appointed counsel determines not to file a complaint, the administrator shall close and maintain the file <u>under MCR 9.114(E)</u>. MCR 9.126(A) governs the release of information regarding the</p>

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<p>(5) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation warrants the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall prepare and file a complaint with the board under MCR 9.115(B).</p> <p>(6) Further proceedings are as in other cases except that the complaint will be prosecuted by appointed counsel rather than by the administrator.</p> <p>If the request is for investigation of the administrator, the term "administrator" in this rule means a member of the commission or some other employee of the commission designated by the chairperson.</p> <p>(B) Investigation of Board Member or Employee. Before the filing of a formal complaint, the procedures regarding a request for investigation of a member or employee of the board are the same as in other cases. Thereafter, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall file the formal complaint with the board and send a copy to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Justice shall appoint a</p>	<p>(5) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation warrants the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall prepare and file a complaint with the board under MCR 9.115(B).</p> <p>(6) Further proceedings are as in other cases except that the complaint will be prosecuted by appointed counsel rather than by the administrator.</p> <p>If the request is for investigation of the administrator, the term "administrator" in this rule means a member of the commission or some other employee of the commission designated by the chairperson.</p> <p>(B) Investigation of Board Member or Employee. Before the filing of a formal complaint, the procedures regarding a request for investigation of a member or employee of the board are the same as in other cases. Thereafter, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall file the formal complaint with the board and send a copy to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Justice shall appoint a</p>	<p>investigation.</p> <p>(5) If, after conducting the investigation, appointed counsel determines that the request for investigation warrants the filing of a formal complaint, he or she shall prepare and file a complaint with the board under MCR 9.115(B).</p> <p>(6) Further proceedings are as in other cases except that the complaint will be prosecuted by appointed counsel rather than by the administrator.</p> <p>If the request is for investigation of the administrator, the term "administrator" in this rule means a member of the commission or some other employee of the commission designated by the chairperson.</p> <p>(B) Investigation of Board Member or Employee. Before the filing of a formal complaint, the procedures regarding a request for investigation of a member or employee of the board are the same as in other cases. Thereafter, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(1) The administrator shall file the formal complaint with the board and send a copy to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Justice shall appoint a</p>

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<p>hearing panel and may appoint a master to conduct the hearing. The hearing procedure is as provided in MCR 9.115 or 9.117, as is appropriate, except that no matters shall be submitted to the board. Procedural matters ordinarily within the authority of the board shall be decided by the hearing panel, except that a motion to disqualify a member of the panel shall be decided by the Chief Justice.</p> <p>(3) The order of the hearing panel is effective 21 days after it is filed and served as required by MCR 9.115(J), and shall be treated as a final order of the board. The administrator shall send a copy of the order to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(4) MCR 9.118 does not apply. Review of the hearing panel decision is by the Supreme Court as provided by MCR 9.122.</p> <p>(C) Investigation of Attorney Representing a Respondent or Witness in Proceedings Before Board or Commission.</p> <p>If the request is for an investigation of an attorney</p>	<p>hearing panel and may appoint a master to conduct the hearing. The hearing procedure is as provided in MCR 9.115, or 9.117, <u>or 9.120</u>, as is appropriate, except that no matters shall be submitted to the board. Procedural matters ordinarily within the authority of the board shall be decided by the hearing panel, except that a motion to disqualify a member of the panel shall be decided by the Chief Justice.</p> <p>(3) The order of the hearing panel is effective 21 days after it is filed and served as required by MCR 9.115(J), and shall be treated as a final order of the board. The administrator shall send a copy of the order to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(4) MCR 9.118 does not apply. Review of the hearing panel decision is by the Supreme Court as provided by MCR 9.122.</p> <p>(C) Investigation of Attorney Representing a Respondent or Witness in Proceedings Before Board or Commission.</p> <p>If the request is for an investigation of an attorney <u>(1) Request by a former client. A request for investigation filed by an attorney or witness against his or her</u></p>	<p>hearing panel and may appoint a master to conduct the hearing. The hearing procedure is as provided in MCR 9.115, or 9.117, <u>or 9.120</u>, as is appropriate, except that no matters shall be submitted to the board. Procedural matters ordinarily within the authority of the board shall be decided by the hearing panel, except that a motion to disqualify a member of the panel shall be decided by the Chief Justice.</p> <p>(3) The order of the hearing panel is effective 21 days after it is filed and served as required by MCR 9.115(J), and shall be treated as a final order of the board. The administrator shall send a copy of the order to the Supreme Court clerk.</p> <p>(4) MCR 9.118 does not apply. Review of the hearing panel decision is by the Supreme Court as provided by MCR 9.122.</p> <p>(C) Investigation of Attorney Representing a Respondent or Witness in Proceedings Before Board or Commission.</p> <p>If the request is for an investigation of an attorney <u>(1) Request by a former client. A request for investigation filed by an attorney or witness against his or her</u></p>

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<p>for alleged misconduct committed during the course of that attorney's representation of a respondent or a witness in proceedings before the board or the commission, the procedures in subrule (A) shall be followed. A request for investigation that alleges misconduct of this type may be filed only by the chairperson of the commission, and only if the commission passes a resolution authorizing the filing by the chairperson.</p> <p>(D) Representation by Commission or Board Member or Employee. A member or employee of the Attorney Grievance Commission or the Attorney Discipline Board and its hearing panels may not represent a respondent in proceedings before the commission, the board, or the Judicial Tenure Commission, including preliminary discussions with employees of the respective commission or board prior to the filing of a request for investigation.</p>	<p><u>counsel for alleged misconduct occurring in a disciplinary investigation or proceeding, shall be treated under the procedures set forth in MCR 9.112.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Request by person other than former client. If a person other than the attorney's former client requests an investigation</u> for alleged misconduct committed during the course of that attorney's representation of a respondent or a witness in proceedings before the board or the commission, the procedures in subrule (A) shall be followed. A request for investigation that alleges misconduct of this type may be filed only by the chairperson of the commission, and only if the commission passes a resolution authorizing the filing by the chairperson.</p> <p>(D) Representation by Commission or Board Member or Employee. A member or employee of the Attorney Grievance Commission or the Attorney Discipline Board and its hearing panels may not represent a respondent in proceedings before the commission, the board, or the Judicial Tenure Commission, including preliminary discussions with employees of the respective commission or board prior to the filing of a request for investigation.</p>	<p><u>counsel for alleged misconduct occurring in a disciplinary investigation or proceeding, shall be treated under the procedures set forth in MCR 9.112.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Request by person other than former client. If a person other than the attorney's former client requests an investigation</u> for alleged misconduct committed during the course of that attorney's representation of a respondent or a witness in proceedings before the board or the commission, the procedures in subrule (A) shall be followed. A request for investigation that alleges misconduct of this type may be filed only by the chairperson of the commission, and only if the commission passes a resolution authorizing the filing by the chairperson.</p> <p>(D) Representation by Commission or Board Member or Employee. A member or employee of the Attorney Grievance Commission or the Attorney Discipline Board and its hearing panels may not represent a respondent in proceedings before the commission, the board, or the Judicial Tenure Commission, including preliminary discussions with employees of the respective commission or board prior to the filing of a request for investigation.</p>

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<p>Rule 8.110 Chief Judge Rule</p> <p>(A) Applicability. This rule applies to all trial courts: i.e., the judicial circuits of the circuit court, the districts of the district court, the probate court in each county or a probate district established by law, and the municipal courts.</p> <p>(B) Chief Judge, Chief Judge Pro Tempore, and Presiding Judges of Divisions.</p> <p>(1) The Supreme Court shall select a judge of each trial court to serve as chief judge. No later than September 1 of each odd-numbered year, each trial court with two or more judges may submit the names of no fewer than two judges whom the judges of that court recommend for selection as chief judge.</p> <p>(2) Unless a chief judge pro tempore or presiding judge is named by the Supreme Court, the chief judge shall select a chief judge pro tempore and a presiding judge of any division of the trial court. The chief judge pro tempore and any presiding judges shall fulfill such functions as the chief judge assigns.</p> <p>(3) The chief judge, chief judge pro tempore, and any presiding judges shall</p>	<p>Rule 8.110 Chief Judge Rule</p> <p>(A) [Unchanged.]</p> <p>(B) [Unchanged.]</p>	<p>Rule 8.110 Chief Judge Rule</p> <p>(A) [Unchanged.]</p> <p>(B) [Unchanged.]</p>

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<p>serve a two-year term beginning on January 1 of each even-numbered year, provided that the chief judge serves at the pleasure of the Supreme Court and the chief judge pro tempore and any presiding judges serve at the pleasure of the chief judge.</p> <p>(4) Where exceptional circumstances exist, the Supreme Court may appoint a judge of another court to serve as chief judge of a trial court.</p> <p>(C) Duties and Powers of Chief Judge.</p> <p>(1) A chief judge shall act in conformity with the Michigan Court Rules, administrative orders of the Supreme Court, and local court rules, and should freely solicit the advice and suggestions of the other judges of his or her bench and geographic jurisdiction. If a local court management council has adopted the by-laws described in AO 1998-5 the chief judge shall exercise the authority and responsibilities under this rule in conformity with the provisions of AO 1998-5.</p> <p>(2) As the presiding officer of the court, a chief judge shall:</p> <p>(a) call and preside over meetings of the court;</p>	<p>(C) Duties and Powers of Chief Judge.</p> <p>(1)-(7) [Unchanged.]</p>	<p>(C) Duties and Powers of Chief Judge.</p> <p>(1)-(7) [Unchanged.]</p>

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<p>(b) appoint committees of the court;</p> <p>(c) initiate policies concerning the court's internal operations and its position on external matters affecting the court;</p> <p>(d) meet regularly with all chief judges whose courts are wholly or partially within the same county;</p> <p>(e) represent the court in its relations with the Supreme Court, other courts, other agencies of government, the bar, the general public, and the news media, and in ceremonial functions;</p> <p>(f) counsel and assist other judges in the performance of their responsibilities; and</p> <p>(g) cooperate with all investigations conducted by the Judicial Tenure Commission.</p> <p>(3) As director of the administration of the court, a chief judge shall have administrative superintending power and control over the judges of the court and all court personnel with authority and responsibility to:</p> <p>(a) supervise caseload management and monitor disposition of the judicial work of the court;</p>		

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<p>(b) direct the apportionment and assignment of the business of the court, subject to the provisions of MCR 8.111;</p> <p>(c) determine the hours of the court and the judges; coordinate and determine the number of judges and court personnel required to be present at any one time to perform necessary judicial administrative work of the court, and require their presence to perform that work;</p> <p>(d) supervise the performance of all court personnel, with authority to hire, discipline, or discharge such personnel, with the exception of a judge's secretary and law clerk, if any;</p> <p>(e) coordinate judicial and personnel vacations and absences, subject to the provisions of subrule (D);</p> <p>(f) supervise court finances, including financial planning, the preparation and presentation of budgets, and financial reporting;</p> <p>(g) request assignments of visiting judges and direct the assignment of matters to the visiting judges;</p> <p>(h) effect compliance by the court with all applicable court rules and provisions of</p>		

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<p>the law; and</p> <p>(i) perform any act or duty or enter any order necessarily incidental to carrying out the purposes of this rule.</p> <p>(4) If a judge does not timely dispose of his or her assigned judicial work or fails or refuses to comply with an order or directive from the chief judge made under this rule, the chief judge shall report the facts to the state court administrator who will, under the Supreme Court's direction, initiate whatever corrective action is necessary.</p> <p>(5) The chief judge of the court in which criminal proceedings are pending shall have filed with the state court administrator a quarterly report listing the following cases in a format prescribed by the state court administrator:</p> <p>(a) felony cases in which there has been a delay of more than 301 days between the order binding the defendant over to circuit court and adjudication;</p> <p>(b) misdemeanor cases and cases involving local ordinance violations that have criminal penalties in which there has been a delay of more than 126 days between the date of the defendant's first appearance on the warrant and complaint</p>		

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<p>or citation and adjudication;</p> <p>(c) In computing the 126-day and 301-day periods, the court shall exclude periods of delay</p> <p>(1) between the time a preadjudication warrant is issued and a defendant is arraigned;</p> <p>(2) between the time a defendant is referred for evaluation to determine whether he or she is competent to stand trial and the receipt of the report; or</p> <p>(3) during the time a defendant is deemed incompetent to stand trial.</p> <p>(6) A chief judge may delegate administrative duties to a trial court administrator or others.</p> <p>(7) Where a court rule or statute does not already require it, the chief judge may, by administrative order, direct the clerk of the court to provide litigants and attorneys with copies of forms approved by the state court administrator. In addition, except when a court rule or statute specifies that the court or clerk of the court must provide certain forms without charge, the administrative order may allow the clerk to provide the forms at the cost of reproduction to the clerk.</p>		

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<p>(D) Court Hours; Court Holidays; Judicial Absences.</p> <p>(1) Court Hours. The chief judge shall enter an administrative order under MCR 8.112(B) establishing the court's hours.</p> <p>(2) Court Holidays; Local Modification.</p> <p>(a) The following holidays are to be observed by all state courts, except those courts which have adopted modifying administrative orders pursuant to MCR 8.112(B): New Year's Day, January 1; Martin Luther King, Jr., Day, the third Monday in January in conjunction with the federal holiday; Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Veterans' Day, November</p>	<p><u>(8)Notice to the Attorney Grievance Commission. The chief judge of every judicial and circuit court shall provide to the commission a certified copy of any written opinion or order entered by the court holding a lawyer in contempt or finding that a lawyer has provided incompetent representation or engaged in misconduct that reflects adversely upon the lawyer's fitness to engage in the practice of law.</u></p> <p>(D) [Unchanged.]</p>	<p><u>(8)Notice to the Attorney Grievance Commission. The chief judge of every judicial and circuit court shall provide to the commission a certified copy of any written opinion or order entered by the court holding a lawyer in contempt or finding that a lawyer has provided incompetent representation or engaged in misconduct that reflects adversely upon the lawyer's fitness to engage in the practice of law.</u></p> <p>(D) [Unchanged.]</p>

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<p>11; Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November; Friday after Thanksgiving; Christmas Eve, December 24; Christmas Day, December 25; New Year's Eve, December 31;</p> <p>(b) When New Year's Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, or Christmas Day falls on Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be a holiday. When New Year's Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, or Christmas Day falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be a holiday. When Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve falls on Friday, the preceding Thursday shall be a holiday. When Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve falls on Saturday or Sunday, the preceding Friday shall be a holiday.</p> <p>(c) Courts are encouraged to promulgate a modifying administrative order if appropriate to accommodate or achieve uniformity with the holiday practices of local governmental units regarding local public employees.</p> <p>(d) With the prior approval of the chief judge, a judge may continue a trial in progress or dispose of judicial matters on any of the listed holidays if he or she finds it to be necessary.</p> <p>(e) Any action taken by a court on</p>		

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<p>February 12, Lincoln's birthday, or on the second Monday in October, Columbus Day, shall be valid.</p> <p>(3) Judicial Vacation Standard. A judge is expected to take an annual vacation leave of 20 days with the approval of the chief judge to ensure docket coordination and coverage. A judge may take an additional 10 days of annual vacation leave with the approval of the chief judge. A maximum of 30 days of annual vacation unused due to workload constraints may be carried from one calendar year into the first quarter of the next calendar year and used during that quarter, if approved by the chief judge. Vacation days do not include:</p> <p>(a) attendance at Michigan judicial conferences;</p> <p>(b) attendance, with the chief judge's approval, at educational meetings or seminars;</p> <p>(c) attendance, with the chief judge's approval, at meetings of judicial committees or committees substantially related to judicial administration of justice;</p> <p>(d) absence due to illness; or</p> <p>(e) administrative leave, with the chief</p>		

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<p>judge's approval.</p> <p>(4) Judicial Education Leave Standard. A judge is expected to take judicial education leave of 2 weeks every 3 years to participate in continuing legal education and training at Michigan judicial training programs and nationally recognized judicial education programs, including graduate and refresher courses. Judicial education leave does not include judicial conferences for which attendance is required. The use of judicial education leave approved by the chief judge does not affect a judge's annual leave.</p> <p>(5) Judicial Professional Leave Standard. Judges are encouraged, as part of their regular judicial responsibilities, to participate in professional meetings and conferences that advance the administration of justice or the public's understanding of the judicial system; to serve on commissions and committees of state and national organizations that contribute to the improvement of the law or that advance the interests of the judicial system; and to serve on Supreme Court-appointed or in-house assignments or committees. The use of judicial professional leave approved by the chief judge does not affect a judge's annual leave or education leave.</p>		

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<p>(6) Approval of Judicial Absences. A judge may not be absent from the court without the chief judge's prior approval, except for personal illness. In making the decision on a request to approve a vacation or other absence, the chief judge shall consider, among other factors, the pending caseload of the judge involved. The chief judge shall withhold approval of vacation, judicial education, or judicial professional leave that conforms to these standards only if withholding approval is necessary to ensure the orderly conduct of judicial business. The chief judge shall maintain records of absences to be available at the request of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Rule 8.120 Law Students and Recent Graduates; Participation in Legal Aid Clinics, Defender Offices, and Legal Training Programs</p> <p>(A) Legal Aid Clinics; Defender Offices. Effective legal service for each person in Michigan, regardless of that person's ability to pay, is important to the directly affected person, to our court system, and to the whole citizenry. Law students and recent law graduates, under supervision by a member of the state bar, may staff public and nonprofit defender offices, and legal aid clinics that are organized under a city or county bar association or an accredited</p>	<p>Rule 8.120 Law Students and Recent Graduates; Participation in Legal Aid Clinics, Defender Offices, and Legal Training Programs</p> <p>(A) [Unchanged.]</p>	<p>Rule 8.120 Law Students and Recent Graduates; Participation in Legal Aid Clinics, Defender Offices, and Legal Training Programs</p> <p>(A) [Unchanged.]</p>

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<p>law school or for the primary purpose of providing free legal services to indigent persons.</p> <p>(B) Legal Training Programs. Law students and recent law graduates may participate in legal training programs organized in the offices of county prosecuting attorneys, county corporation counsel, city attorneys, and the Attorney General.</p> <p>(C) Eligible Students. A student in a law school approved by the American Bar Association who has received a passing grade in law school courses and has completed the first year is eligible to participate in a clinic or program listed in subrules (A) and (B) if the student meets the academic and moral standards established by the dean of that school. For the purpose of this rule, a "recent law graduate" is a person who has graduated from law school within the last year.</p> <p>(D) Scope; Procedure.</p> <p>(1) A member of the legal aid clinic, in representing an indigent person, is authorized to advise the person and to negotiate and appear on the person's behalf in all Michigan courts except the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>(B) Legal Training Programs. Law students and recent law graduates may participate in legal training programs organized in the offices of county prosecuting attorneys, county corporation counsel, city attorneys, <u>the Attorney Grievance Commission</u>, and the Attorney General.</p> <p>(C) [Unchanged.]</p> <p>(D) Scope; Procedure.</p> <p>(1) A member of the legal aid clinic, in representing an indigent person, is authorized to advise the person and to negotiate and appear on the person's behalf in all Michigan courts except the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>(B) Legal Training Programs. Law students and recent law graduates may participate in legal training programs organized in the offices of county prosecuting attorneys, county corporation counsel, city attorneys, <u>the Attorney Grievance Commission</u>, and the Attorney General.</p> <p>(C) [Unchanged.]</p> <p>(D) Scope; Procedure.</p> <p>(1) A member of the legal aid clinic, in representing an indigent person, is authorized to advise the person and to negotiate and appear on the person's behalf in all Michigan courts except the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.</p>

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<p>(2) Representation must be conducted under the supervision of a state bar member. Supervision by a state bar member includes the duty to examine and sign all pleadings filed. It does not require the state bar member to be present</p> <p>(a) while a law student or graduate is advising an indigent person or negotiating on the person's behalf, or</p> <p>(b) during a courtroom appearance of a law student or graduate, except in a criminal or juvenile case exposing the client to a penalty of more than 6 months.</p> <p>(3) A law student or graduate may not appear in a case in a Michigan court without the approval of the judge of that court. If the judge grants approval, the judge may suspend the proceedings at any stage if he or she determines that the representation by the law student or graduate</p> <p>(a) is professionally inadequate, and</p> <p>(b) substantial justice requires suspension.</p> <p>(4) A law student or graduate serving in a prosecutor's, county corporation counsel's,</p>	<p>(2) Representation must be conducted under the supervision of a state bar member. Supervision by a state bar member includes the duty to examine and sign all pleadings filed. It does not require the state bar member to be present</p> <p>(a) while a law student or graduate is advising an indigent person or negotiating on the person's behalf, or</p> <p>(b) during a courtroom appearance of a law student or graduate, except in a criminal or juvenile case exposing the client to a penalty of more than 6 months.</p> <p>(3) A law student or graduate may not appear in a case in a Michigan court without the approval of the judge of that court. If the judge grants approval, the judge may suspend the proceedings at any stage if he or she determines that the representation by the law student or graduate</p> <p>(a) is professionally inadequate, and</p> <p>(b) substantial justice requires suspension.</p> <p>(4) A law student or graduate serving in a prosecutor's, county corporation counsel's,</p>	<p>(2) Representation must be conducted under the supervision of a state bar member. Supervision by a state bar member includes the duty to examine and sign all pleadings filed. It does not require the state bar member to be present</p> <p>(a) while a law student or graduate is advising an indigent person or negotiating on the person's behalf, or</p> <p>(b) during a courtroom appearance of a law student or graduate, except in a criminal or juvenile case exposing the client to a penalty of more than 6 months.</p> <p>(3) A law student or graduate may not appear in a case in a Michigan court without the approval of the judge of that court. If the judge grants approval, the judge may suspend the proceedings at any stage if he or she determines that the representation by the law student or graduate</p> <p>(a) is professionally inadequate, and</p> <p>(b) substantial justice requires suspension.</p> <p>(4) A law student or graduate serving in a prosecutor's, county corporation</p>

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<p>city attorney's, or Attorney General's program may be authorized to perform comparable functions and duties assigned by the prosecuting attorney, county attorney, city attorney, or Attorney General, except that</p> <p>(a) the law student or graduate is subject to the conditions and restrictions of this rule; and</p> <p>(b) the law student or graduate may not be appointed as an assistant prosecutor, assistant corporation counsel, assistant city attorney, or assistant Attorney General.</p>	<p>city attorney's, <u>the Attorney Grievance Commission</u>, or Attorney General's program may be authorized to perform comparable functions and duties assigned by the prosecuting attorney, county attorney, city attorney, or Attorney General, except that</p> <p>(a) the law student or graduate is subject to the conditions and restrictions of this rule; and</p> <p>(b) the law student or graduate may not be appointed as an assistant prosecutor, assistant corporation counsel, assistant city attorney, or assistant Attorney General.</p>	<p>counsel's, city attorney's, <u>the Attorney Grievance Commission</u>, or Attorney General's program may be authorized to perform comparable functions and duties assigned by the prosecuting attorney, county attorney, city attorney, <u>Attorney Grievance Commission attorney</u>, or Attorney General, except that</p> <p>(a) the law student or graduate is subject to the conditions and restrictions of this rule; and</p> <p>(b) the law student or graduate may not be appointed as an assistant prosecutor, assistant corporation counsel, assistant city attorney, <u>assistant Attorney Grievance Commission attorney</u>, or assistant Attorney General.</p>